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ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower reviews

by Clearway

The Week in Focus

Roosevelt's Dilemma

France Still Groping

President Roosevelt's prestige and leadership, rather than the reorganization bill as such, suffered the 204 to 196 defeat in the House of Representatives.

Democrats to the number of 108 voted against the bill, although they had been warned that desertion of the President would amount to admitting he no longer led his Party.

This defeat is comparable to the setback he received on his Supreme Court project last year. It climaxes a series of reversals, including the wage and hour bill, surtaxes on corporations of family or closely-held type, and a steady decline in Presidential control over Congress.

Unless the Prsident finds ways to rekindle his glimmering prestige, he is exposed to the possibility of becoming as impotent on Capitol Hill as President Hoover was in 1932, or President Taft in 1910.

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Return to Spending

The President's program, as well as his personal standing, shares the waning fortunes attendant on a renewed business recession. He came to power under circumstances which long enabled him to point to his policies as restorers of employment and business activity. With nearly three years left in his second term, both employment and business activity are low and declining.

Early in his first Administration, the President resorted to heavy spending as a means of relieving unemployment and stimulating business. This he coupled with restrictive measures designed to reform corrupt or wasteful business practices. Down to six months ago the tide of recovery sustained his program despite intensive opposition in some quarters. The Administration benefited from recovery whether recovery was due to Roosevelt policies, as his spokesmen contended, or due, as many believed, to economic currents also running elsewhere in the world.

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As long as recovery continued and more men were finding work, the President could promise a balanced budget. It appears that he never was actually near balance, and six months ago the domestic and world situations wrote finis in red ink to any prospects he had in that direction.

This week he definitely returned to the device of heavy spending. An open federal purse has not brought permanent recovery in the past five years. There is a note of futility in the reported White House hope that it is possible to outspend the depression.

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RFC Renewed

Not so long ago the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, a Hoover agency for lending to business firms in order to "prime" recovery from the top down, was slated for gradual liquidation. Mr. Roosevelt has favored "priming" recovery from the bottom up through aid to labor. This week the Senate passed a bill extending RFC lending powers. A potential $1,000,000,000 in credit for business is in sight, although it may not all be used.

In addition, the President conferred with mayors and federal relief officials on plans for meeting the increasing burden of need due to unemployment.

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One powerful element in the forces bringing about defeat of the Executive Reorganization Bill was an insistence in Congress that the President was not giving enough attention to relieving business tension. Executive reorganization, in itself a worthy aim sought by many Presidents, including Taft and Hoover, was blanketed from sight by a bitter controversy centering on the President's personal powers.

Even his denial at Warm Springs of courting dictatorial powers under the guise of executive reorganization could not save his bill. It had been decimated until the text as rejected by the House was only a shadow, lacking most of the dangers cited by its opponents in defeating it.

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Blum Falls Again

Whether in the United States, in France, or in the Fascist nations, solution of basic economic problems—jobs and budgets—underlies today's drama of the nations. Dictatorships resort to strong-arm methods. They crush opposition and marshal a docile populace under the spell of loudspeakers and flags.

Only on the long ledger of time can the economic and social merits of democracy be calculated. Outwardly, the democracies present a picture of social struggle and of division which in dictatorial countries is kept from public view as much as possible. This does not necessarily mean that social problems have been solved by dictatorships.

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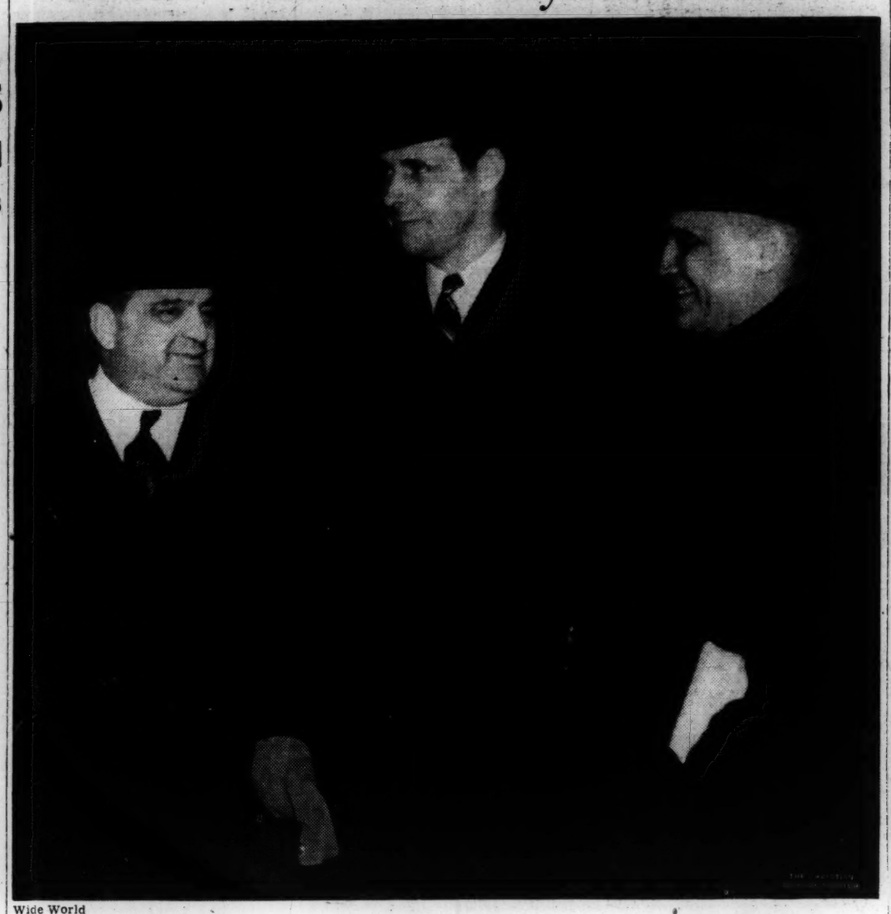
France, land of "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity," pays the price of liberty in another Cabinet down-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Three of White House Mayoral Conferees



Wide World

Fiorello H. La Guardia, Mayor of New York — **Maurice J. Tobin**, Mayor of Boston — **Harold H. Burton**, Mayor of Cleveland

Daladier Called to Meet Crisis

Too Many Parties Sets Dilemma in Path of Government

By Argus

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The development of yet another political deadlock in France, in the present critical state of affairs in Europe, calls for a full measure of that country's proverbial resourcefulness to keep its cherished system of free democracy from crumbling.

Why Premier Camille Chautemps, a moderate Radical in charge of a Left Front government, should have precipitated the "crise politique" by walking out of office on March 10, on the very eve of the German coup in Austria, has never been adequately explained. But there is no difficulty in explaining why neither M. Chautemps nor his successor, the adroit political peacemaker Léon Blum, leader of the moderate Socialists, could hope permanently to surmount the present financial predicament with the forces at their command. It arises from causes fundamental to democracy in France—factors that differentiate it in certain vital respects from the democracy of America and Britain.

Contrasts in Party Systems

The American democracy despite a succession of third-party efforts, still holds fairly strictly to a two-party system. The same applies to Britain, where the rise of a new major party (Labor) during the past 50 years has been compensated for by the decline of the Liberals. The result is that in America, the combination of a steadying two-party system and a President elected, normally with the majority party at his back, for a four-year term ensures a measure of political continuity, while a similar stabilizing effect is obtained in Britain where the two-party system normally furnishes a majority-party government, with the majority-party leader as Prime Minister.

French democracy is grounded on a somewhat different outlook. While the Anglo-Saxon, in the interests of party loyalty and public welfare generally, is willing to submit to restrictions on his individualism and to allow the majority its way while it is in power, the Frenchman is a far more determined individualist. So long as events move placidly he asks only to be allowed to follow his craft or trade or tend his garden-farm without interference.

But the moment the Frenchman's personal interests are touched, he becomes highly articulate, impresses his views on his local deputy—an adherent of one of the many small parties which ambitious politicians, as individualistic as the con-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

'Dictator' Charges Made and Denied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Paris, April 9

Two challenges marked the Senate debate preceding the resignation of the Blum Government.

Premier Léon Blum: "I fear for the peace of the Republic if the Senate (refusing to approve his finance measures) lets itself be drawn outside the limits once fixed for itself. I am a Republican. I have been accused of wanting to be a dictator. I would fight tomorrow to re-establish the Republic if it were overthrown."

Senator Joseph Caillaux: "I want to stress the totalitarian spirit of many of the Government's proposed measures. Are we (the Senate) supposed to be simply a registry house?"

French Situation Seen in Need of Careful Handling

PARIS, April 9—The eve of the momentous German plebiscite on the annexation of Austria finds France facing a governmental crisis even more serious than the previous one four weeks ago, which coincided with Reichsführer Hitler's sudden Anschluss coup.

Diplomatically, financially, socially and politically the French situation is unanimously acknowledged in the Paris press today to require extremely careful handling.

Against this background the formation of a new French Government, headed by Edouard Daladier, Minister of National Defense, was well under way today following the resignation of Léon Blum's second Popular Front Cabinet.

It is not only significant that the Senate defeated the Blum Cabinet by a vote of 223 to 49, but that it tartly refused even to discuss the bill which demanded special powers to carry out a program of drastic financial measures. M. Blum ignored a Leftist Extremist appeal to stay in office anyway and resigned. M. Daladier, who was chosen immediately by President LeBrun to constitute the next ministry enjoys the reputation of being a French "strong man." He has promised to set up at once a Cabinet grouping "all the energies of France."

Choice Applauded

From an international point of view the choice of Daladier to form a new Government is generally considered a very happy one since he not only has won the complete confidence of the French Army but he is believed to be well thought of abroad. He is known as staunch advocate of a Franco-German rapprochement. But developments in Spain are causing France particular concern at present, and some apprehension is also expressed here lest the German plebiscite tomorrow will be followed closely by complications over Czechoslovakia.

The financial picture also contains favorable and unfavorable factors. As M. Blum stated in the Senate yesterday the French Treasury will once more be empty in about a week. Almost 40,000,000,000 francs (about $1,220,000,000) have already been advanced to the Treasury by the Bank of France and the legal limit of these inflationary loans is near. On the other hand, M. Daladier, unlike his Socialist predecessor, can count on the Senate's support for any provisional measures he may propose to meet immediate needs of the Treasury. The larger problem of

(Continued on Page 4, Column 8)

Neighborly Traits Demanded Of Ideal 'American Mother'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 9—Mrs. Daniel A. Poling, Chairman of the Golden Rule Mother's Day Committee, which is to select the woman to serve as the "American Mother for 1938," will be aided by Mrs. David deSola Pool of New York, Vice-Chairman; Mrs. Jesse M. Bader of New York, head of the executive committee, and by nearly 100 leaders in religious, charity, educational, and social service fields.

Nominations for the honor are being received from practically every State in the Union. The mother selected will take part in the Golden Rule Foundation's program on May 8. The Golden Rule as paraphrased for Mother's Day reads:

"Whatsoever ye would that others should do for your mother if she were in need, or what she herself would do for those in distress, do today in her honor and in her name for other mothers and their children, victims of present-day maladjustments."

Nominations will be received until midnight April 15. Qualifications of the "American Mother," as required by the Golden Rule Committee, are:

1. She must have an outstanding record as a successful mother. This standard will not be fixed by the size of her family, but by the character, personality and success of her individual children.

2. She must be of real character. Traits most highly regarded by the Committee are courage, moral strength, patience, kindness and understanding.

3. She must make friends readily and meet people easily in connection with her position as the "American Mother."

4. She must have a sense of social and world relationships. The Committee will give especial attention to mothers who have found time outside the confines of their homes for participation in work for community betterment or in some other service for public benefit.

Germans Vote on Warship

FORMIA, Italy, April 9 (AP)—The German battleship Admiral Scheer today carried 400 Germans beyond Italian territorial waters to permit them to vote in advance of tomorrow's plebiscite on Austro-German union.

These Germans live in the Naples vicinity. Germans of other regions will vote tomorrow and Monday on the battleship. The Italian Government granted Germans a 70 per cent reduction in railway fares to and from Formia today. National Socialists said they expected no "nein" votes from Germans in Italy.

HAIFA, Palestine, April 9 (AP)—The Holy Land's Aryan Germans registered their "ja" votes on union of Austria a day early.

Thousands of Reich nationals streamed to Haifa from all over the country and boarded the swastika beflagged S. S. Milwaukee which went outside the three-mile limit for the balloting.

The trip was made today because the Milwaukee could not stay over for Sunday.

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Tobin Gets New City Hall Hope In Washington

Mayor Discusses Possible Aid With President by New Pump Priming

Thinks Chance Fair

By R. J. Sawyer, Jr.

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Plans for a new City Hall for Boston were revived today as Mayor Maurice J. Tobin discussed with Federal officials in Washington various aspects of President Roosevelt's new $1,500,000,000 public works program.

Mayor Tobin spent the forenoon today at the Capitol acquainting himself with details of the President's new pump-priming proposals to find out just what types of projects Boston may apply for, if the Administration's new spending program is approved by Congress as now drawn up.

It is entirely possible that a new City Hall can be built under the new program, Mayor Tobin told The Christian Science Monitor over long-distance telephone from Washington. When he returns to Boston on Sunday, the Mayor said, he will make a study of the project and its various plans which have been periodically proposed for a decade.

For Subway Extension

The prospectus of a new City Hall is the second major project which Mayor Tobin is considering. Yesterday, at a conference with the President together with six other mayors of the Nation's larger cities, he presented a $5,000,000 project to continue the new Huntington Avenue subway from West Newton Street to Gainsboro Street, one block west of Massachusetts Avenue.

Public works projects will be financed, President Roosevelt outlined yesterday, by outright cash loans of 50 years' duration payable without interest, at 2 per cent annually. The subway project, under this financial set-up, would cost the city $100,000 a year for the next 50 years, Mayor Tobin believes.

Similarly, a new City Hall would be paid for. If this project should cost, say $5,000,000 as a round figure, it likewise would be paid for in 50 years on the basis of annual payments by the city of $100,000. If a new City Hall were built next year by this method, it would not be completely paid for until 1989.

Favors Large-Scale Projects

At the White House conference yesterday, President Roosevelt explained to the Mayors that the new public works program is designed for large-scale projects. This meets with Mayor Tobin's full approval. He has been in favor of this type of relief program for some time.

The meeting of the President and the Mayors yesterday was a salutatary occasion for Mayor Tobin. It was his first official visit to the White House. After receiving "a most cordial welcome" from Mr. Roosevelt, Mayor Tobin in turn gave the President "a most cordial invitation" to come to Boston June 17 for the celebration of Bunker Hill Day.

The President is scheduled to be in Nahant on June 18 for the wedding of his son John to Miss Anne Lindsay Clarke.

President Faces New Rebuff In Losing Reorganization Bill; Has Many Fences to Rebuild

Rise and Fall of Reorganization

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, April 9

Jan. 12, 1937:
Brownlow Committee program as given out by President Roosevelt, in part:

1. Overhaul more than 100 separate departments, commissions, etc.—including semi-independent and quasi-judicial offices—and consolidate under 12 regular departments, including two new departments, one of social welfare, one of public works.

2. Abolish an independent Comptroller General. Transfer the duties of present Comptroller in part to a new auditor, to the Treasury and to the Attorney General.

Jan. 29, 1937:
Senate approved resolution creating Committee on Government Reorganization.

July 27, 1937:
House passed bill for six administrative assistants to President.

Aug. 13, 1937:
House passed bill to establish Department of Welfare.

Dec. 22, 1937:
Close of special session. No action on executive reorganization.

Feb. 28, 1938:
Senate. Byrnes bill introduced. Provided:

1. Complete revamping of the Civil Service, potential extension on a broad scale, and substitution of a one-man Administrator for the present three-man Commission.

2. Sweeping Presidential powers for re-grouping and consolidating Federal agencies, establishing a new Cabinet post "Department of Public Welfare"; rechristening the Department of the Interior the "Department of Conservation" and opening the way for changing the whole geography of many Government commissions and agencies.

3. Abolition of the General Accounting Office and the Comptroller's office, setting up a new "Auditor General" with increased power of the Bureau of the Budget.

March 15, 1938:
Senate approves substitution of one-man Administrator for Civil Service Commission.

March 18, 1938:
Senate approved Presidential powers for re-grouping and consolidating Federal agencies.

March 24, 1938:
Senate approved substitution of Auditor General for General Accounting Office.

March 28, 1938:
Senate passed Executive Reorganizatio nBill.

March 30, 1938:
House Federal Reorganization Bill introduced. Provided:

1. Six administrative assistants for President.

2. Consolidation of Federal Departments, but exempted certain agencies not exempted by Senate.

3. One-man Administrator instead of Civil Service Commission.

4. Auditor General under Congressional authority. Retained present Comptroller General's Office, but limited to bookkeeping.

April 3, 1938:
House amended Reorganization Bill to provide:

1. Congressional veto of any proposed reorganization by majority vote through a concurring resolution.

2. Exemption of the Bureau of Education from any reorganization proposal.

April 4, 1938:
House. Exempted Veterans' Bureau from reorganization.

April 7, 1938:
House rejected proposal to strike out the enacting clause.

April 8, 1938:
House further watered down provisions covering Comptroller-general; gave back to Congressmen control over Postmaster patronages.

House recommitted (defeated) bill.

Adverse Vote, 204-196, Ignored Plea Defeat Would Hit Executive

Roll Call Result Came as Surprise

President Is Expected to Push Pump Priming to Build Up Prestige

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 9—Before the Roosevelt Administration today loomed a clouded future, down the vistas opened by the recommittal—in effect, the defeat—of the reorganization bill by the House of Representatives last night, 204 to 196.

Deserted not alone by Conservative Democrats allied with Republicans, but by mid-road Democrats and Progressives as well, President Roosevelt faces a tentative prospect of years of the same futility that lowered over the Hoover Administration.

Yet prophecies are hazardous. President Roosevelt has under preparation an extensive new spending program which he will be able to control—a program which has not yet made its effect felt and which the House may even have resented because it was announced in the newspapers before being explained to congressional leaders. With this spending program, and his own political skill, facing a mid-term election, President Roosevelt may yet be able to rehabilitate himself. If it is the recession which has mainly brought his troubles, then perhaps a substantial business upturn would bring him out.

Was Aimed at Executive

The vote was not really on a specific bill at all, but on President Roosevelt himself. The reorganization measure had already been amended into tatters—a process which continued up to the last minute with a concession restoring broad post office patronage plum-cakes to eager representatives.

But these concessions were not enough; indeed, they probably made votes against the bill, of such progressive Democrats as Representative Robert Ramspeck of Georgia who is a fighter for Civil Service reform. And the concessions marked Administration retreat, increasing the zeal of the opposition led by Representative John O'Connor (D) New York.

Major factor in the defeat was the organized campaign of the last six weeks against what was called a "Caesar" bill—a dictatorial measure. President Roosevelt's very denials of such ambitions served to increase his political difficulties. And throughout the country generally, there were abundant indications, popular opinion—suffering from the effects of the business recession—was over-ripe to mobilize in a striking demonstration against the Administration.

Middle Class Revolt

It was in large part a revolt on the middle classes, predominantly of those mid-road groups which had built up President Roosevelt's vast majorities in 1936. Now, feeling the effects of hard times, and evidently believing that the psychological effects of the President's policies had contributed greatly to the depression, immense groups of people marched in the army which demanded defeat of the reorganization measure, purely as a "vote of no-confidence."

Administration leaders explicitly put the vote on that basis, to their great regret afterward. "A vote to recommit this bill," cried Speaker William B. Bankhead of Alabama just before the final vote, "would be a repudiation out of whole cloth of public confidence in the Democratic Party . . . you will say: 'The House of Representatives by Democratic votes repudiates the President of the United States.'"

And that is exactly what the House did.

Any number of small things might have turned the tide. Six Wisconsin Progressives, usually loyal supporters of the Administration and certainly devoted to the objectives of government reorganization, voted against the bill. Only five of their votes would have swung the decision the other way. Several outstanding Democratic Liberals voted against the bill, among them such progressively inclined hopefuls as Representatives Robert G. Allen of Pennsylvania, Ramspeck of Georgia, Alfred N. Phillips, Jr., of Connecticut.

The final vote came at the dinner hour, after a day of desperate re-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Intimate Message From Washington

Yeast of New England Discontent With the New Deal Leavens Rest of National Dough—What Will Loaf Be?

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, April 9

New England is a thorn in the side of the New Deal these days.

Of course it has a perfect right to be. This is a free country and as long as people vote, they naturally will be moved by personal backgrounds and habits of thought.

New England has ideological objections to the New Deal. Parts of it are naturally conservative, linked to the rock-ribbed soil. Parts are firmly Republican. Parts adhere to the Smith Wing of the Democratic Party and were against Franklin D. Roosevelt from the start. The wonder was that New Deal candidates carried as much of New England as they did in 1936.

Then, too, New England is primarily industrial. The industrialists still contribute a large share to political campaign chests there. And industrialists have felt the effect of increased taxes and New Deal regulation of business more keenly than any other group.

New England's rebellions against the New Deal in the last five years have been for the most part of little effect. The dominant Democrats from the far-flung West and South shrugged their shoulders and said: "Oh, what do you expect?" But now that the revolt against the New Deal has spread to other parts of the country—expressed, at least, in Congress—New England has become somewhat of a spearhead of opposition.

New England delegations to the capital have been especially numerous in the last few weeks. They have come on a variety of missions but chiefly to express concern over further New Deal moves. The railroad trains and airplanes between Washington, Providence and Boston have been crowded with New Deal officials and New Englanders traveling back and forth to impress their economic views on each other.

Flood Is Let Loose

First, it was reciprocal trade agreements. Protests from New England industry on the Czech and British Trade Agreements were more vehement than State Department chiefs had dreamed would ever come from any group. In making concessions under the treaty with Czechoslovakia, Department negotiators went out of their way and violated basic trade theories of this Government in order to protect the shoe industry with a quota above which Czech imports should not go, but all the thanks they got were further protests that any concessions at all should have been made.

The concessions came at a time of serious recession in the shoe industry and all the pent-up fears and distrust New England business feels for the President were let loose against the treaty.

An "educational" committee formed under State Department auspices to impress the benefits of the Reciprocal Trade Program on the country has centered its efforts largely in New England, but even its most optimistic members will not venture the guess that it has made much of a dent in opposition there.

Right now, the flood control tug-of-war between New England and the Roosevelt Administration has pre-empted the center of the stage. President Roosevelt, believing the time is ripe, if not over-ripe, for flood control construction, is thinking of eliminating what appears to be the key-log in the jam—a provision in the 1936 Flood Control Act requiring local communities to pay a share of the cost. Army engineers have found that inability or unwillingness of most communities to raise this money is holding up the whole program.

New England Willing to Pay

Energetic New England, anxious to avoid repetition of disastrous floods on the Connecticut and Merrimack Rivers, is willing to furnish its share of the money. Indeed, it has gone ahead and drawn up interstate agreements, as Congress said it could, dividing up costs and benefits.

They have sent these compacts to Congress for approval but New Deal leaders do not intend to let the compacts get through until the President outlines his new flood control policy for the Nation as a whole. Doubtless this policy will dovetail with his power yardstick plan and his series of regional "TVA's." New England's forehandedness, it seems, may have been all in vain.

In judging the merit of New England's fight to retain control over its natural resources one somehow does not feel pressure of moneyed interests that is involved in the anti-trade agreement campaign. The New Englander's inbred individualism and independence seem to stand out clear, despite the emphasis some observers have put on the power-control angle.

"Vermonters' self-reliance is worth a lot and should be preserved," Gov. George D. Aiken, of Vermont, told a Congressional Committee this week as he protested against the "gobbling up" of Vermont's forests and dashing rivers either by the Federal Government or private power companies.

Governor Aiken is spokesman for Calvin Coolidge's native State and his political philosophy. Who knows but that the views he voices for New England may give indication of the national picture as it is shaping up for 1940?

In the Boston Section:

New England turns to its yachts as spring comes.

Slight damage to plants reported from snow storm.

Ten million dollars voted by state for cities relief.

Tobin's budget to run about same as past year.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Britain's Controlled Marketing Gives More and Cheaper Food

Farms and Farmer
Eighth of Nine Articles

By J. C. Fletcher
Vice-Principal, Chadacre Agricultural Institute, Bury St., Edmunds, England
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sometimes we are apt to think that farming is more of a science these days and less of an art. Perhaps we are right.

During the last 10 years British agriculture has undergone a change just as vital and far-reaching as that occasioned by the Enclosure Movements a century or more ago. It has been the change from the old state of laissez-faire, the state of free output and free marketing, which thrived when expansion of output was necessary, to one of controlled output and controlled marketing, necessary when the production of primary products draws near to saturation point.

The agriculture of this country is now being controlled to an ever-increasing extent by the rules of Marketing Boards and by specific legislation. It seems that there will never be a modern Canute to stem this tide of Ministerial interference which has risen steadily since the passing of the Agricultural Marketing Act in 1933.

Agriculture is no longer treated with indifference, like a little Cinderella left to settle her own fate, but it has been given a definite constructive policy. Controlled by Marketing Boards, stimulated by quotas and subsidies, protected by a wall of tariffs it is finding its feet and gaining stability.

Farmers have been called upon to give up something of their former freedom; but in return they have been assured better markets, and although the general public has been safeguarded against rising food prices, the farmers have been protected against heavy loss caused by falling markets and other factors beyond their control. It is gratifying to note that under this system there is a gradual return of confidence and that the public is eating more food than it was 10 years ago and paying less for it.

Exchange of Benefits

The Marketing Schemes, bristling as they were with administrative difficulties and practical problems did give some encouragement in a desperate situation. Although at first their despotic and compulsory powers were not liked the farming community realized that they were necessary and gave to them a fair measure of support when they saw that the greatest freedom to the individual conducive to the utmost prosperity of the industry was being preserved. Voluntary marketing schemes had been tried in the past and they had failed by reason of the fact that they could not command a monopoly.

The control of the output and marketing of basic products opens up new vistas of food policy. It also makes it possible to tighten up efficiency and to raise the standard of stock and production throughout the country.

In order to stimulate the production of beef and thereby relieve the pressure on the dairy industry the Government formulated and introduced a Cattle Subsidy Scheme. Beef cattle are graded at the markets and a bonus payment reaching a maximum of 5s. a live hundredweight is paid to the farmers. It may be that this just means the difference between a profit and a loss, but it stabilizes farming activity.

Tax on Imported Flour

When times were bad for arable farmers they began to put their land down to grass. In order to check this and encourage home production the Government passed the Wheat Act. This regulation taxed imported flour and used the revenue thereby obtained to subsidize home produced wheat and to raise the price to within the region of 45s. a quarter.

The English farmer, rather inclined to look his gift horse in the mouth and count the keep, could find little ground for complaint. Thousands of pounds have been paid to the farmers in subsidy. The cost of this to the general public is less than a half farthing on a four lb. loaf. Growers of oats and barley are now assisted in a similar manner.

The subsidizing of sugar beet has been in operation since the 1925 Subsidy Act, and has cost the country enormous sums of money. It may seem foolish to fan the wet embers of home production when the dry canes of Trinidad are ready to burst into plentiful production. But sugar beet has established itself as the very backbone of arable farming in the eastern counties. It is a root crop yielding a cash return, and one which not only employs a great deal of labor, but also keeps up the fertility of the land. If it is removed what is there to fill the gap?

Shortage of Skilled Help

One of the most difficult problems that the farmers are facing at the present time is not concerned with markets or with price levels, but with labor. There is a shortage of skilled labor. From a national point of view the matter is urgent for the industry finds itself practically depleted of its young and enthusiastic workers.

During the last 10 years rural conditions have improved and the development of farming technique has done away with much of the irksome and hard manual work. However, in spite of this, there has been a steady flow of workers away from the land. It is true that some of these have been displaced by machinery and labor-saving devices; but it is equally true that this drift from the countryside has made the need for such devices more apparent.

There seems to be no incentive at the present time for young countrymen to follow in their fathers' footsteps and to "reap and mow and plow and sow and be a farmer's boy." Although they are born in the country they are often taken in busses to town schools for their education. To large and excellently equipped schools, but unfortunately schools that have little connection with the countryside.

Farming as a Career

It always seems that in these conditions the boys from the farms lose their rural bias and are lulled by the complacent atmosphere of the towns into believing that work on the land is menial and an insult to their intelligence.

Education authorities are becoming aware of this fact and are trying hard to preserve and to foster this rural bias and love of country life.

One of the chief criticisms aimed at farm work is that of low wages. However, the minimum wage, fixed as it is by the Wages Committee for the various counties, is beginning to creep up and at the present level of 34s. a week compares very favorably, when the lower cost of country living is taken into consideration, with the townsman earning 55s. a week.

As the scope of mechanization increases and the output per man on the farm grows it is reasonable to think that the rate of pay should rise. The Unemployment Insurance Scheme has now been extended to farm workers and has thereby done much to place them on a similar footing with the workers in other industries.

As farming conditions continue to improve, and there is a fuller realization of the fact that there is little overproduction and much maldistribution, the farm worker will be able to see for himself a career and not merely a livelihood on the land.

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Hoover Finds People 'Scared,' No 'Strike' by Businessmen

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9 (AP)—Former President Hoover asserted last night it was the American people, rather than business, who were "scared" at the economic trend, and suggested that New Deal "Planned Economy" itself was "making the one-third ill-fed and ill-clothed."

"It is nonsense to say that either big or little business is on strike," he said. "It is not so. Business is yearning to sell automobiles and new suits of clothes. It is the people who are scared.

"Big business or little business is not scared to take on men if anybody will give them an order for goods."

Mr. Hoover spoke before a group of citizens tendering him a "homecoming welcome" upon his return from Europe.

The former Chief Executive reiterated some of the views he expressed in his recent New York speech on the drift of Europe toward authoritarianism—a speech which started speculation as to his political intentions in 1940—but again he dropped no hint of his political plans.

Rise in Unemployment

Asserting American unemployment had increased "another million or two" during his two months in Europe, Mr. Hoover thrust repeatedly at "planned economy."

"I was at the very seat of Fascism," he said, "when one of our important Government officials broadcast over Europe an attack upon Fascism itself.

"It was received with great amusement. And I was compelled to listen to a relation of the uncanny parallel of steps taken in the United States under so-called planned economy with those which had bred the sort of chaos in Europe from which Fascism sprang."

The former President apparently was referring to a speech broadcast to Europe by Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, who criticized dictatorships.

Prelude to Fascism

"I do not say," Mr. Hoover continued, "that our economic system has been brought to this dangerous point where Fascism is its destination, but . . . I do say that the direction we are going in today is precisely that which in the end creates the demoralization from which Fascism invariably springs."

"And where have we arrived?" he asked. "At a discouraged and fearful people, with 12,000,000 unemployed. Is not the very system itself making the one-third ill-fed and ill-clothed?"

Mr. Hoover said America's first job was "to restore genuine self-respecting jobs in productive enterprises."

"The country," he said, "should sit down and think out every force, governmental, moral and economic, that is causing this fear, and uproot the cause.

"We should apply one test to the whole gamut of Government action. Does this action stifle initiative and enterprise? Does it cost men their jobs?"

Recovery in Europe

Mr. Hoover said he had been interested in learning whether American "fears" came from abroad, 'because the causes of fear which sucked us into the whirlpool of world-wide depression in 1931 came from Europe."

He stated there had been general recovery in Europe from that depression and that no "panic" was brewing to pull down the American credit structure "as in 1931."

"Their (Europe's) regained economic strength," he added, "is even helping us now by purchasing our goods, whereas in 1931 they stopped their purchases abruptly.

"In the (European) democracies there is no unemployment at all comparable to ours. They are indeed prosperous. France is of course having trouble because she adopted the New Deal two years ago.

"Certainly, this great fear among the American people does not come from outside our borders.

"We will have to explore for the sources of fear at home.

No Over-Expansion

"Today we have no inflated bubble of gambling credit of a weak banking system . . . as there was in 1929. The banks are full of surplus credit. There is no over-expansion in industry. . . . In fact we are short of equipment. There is no consequential overstocking of goods. There is no over-expansion of buildings and homes. In fact there are not enough homes. There is no crop failure or threatened shortage of food or clothes.

"Every one of the factors and forces within our borders that ordinarily produce fear and its consequences in unemployment are absent."

Referring again to "12,000,000 people out of jobs" with their families suffering from "privation and worry," Mr. Hoover said:

"Some newspaper said the other day that I must get satisfaction out of this depression. I don't. I don't get satisfaction out of human misery.

"I do have a recollection of a bitter slogan used against us in the 1932 campaign. They said often and harshly that it could not be worse. But someone said that was about forty billions dollars ago. And we must live in the present."

Postponing Purchases

The former President said Americans could "postpone" in times of lack of confidence the purchase of about 40 per cent of the goods and services they normally would use, the other 60 per cent being "absolute necessities."

He suggested that Americans, seeing the renewed creep of unemployment, were "postponing" purchases against possibility that they also would become affected.

"Western civilization," he said, "does not turn to Socialism or Communism. They turn invariably to Fascism. The only contribution of Socialism and Communism is disorder which leads to Fascism."

Detroit Trolley Strike Ends

DETROIT, April 9 (AP)—Streetcar men, ending a 32-hour strike without gaining their principal objective, last night restored normal transportation service.

The settlement approved almost unanimously by the strikers made no mention of the system-wide seniority rights for which they struck Wednesday night. However, it specified three other points:

(1) A 44-hour work week for all Detroit street railway motormen, conductors and coach drivers.

(2) Granting Division 26 of the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Operators (AFL) sole collective bargaining rights for bus operators as well as streetcar men provided the union can establish that a majority of the bus drivers belong to it. The union already held bargaining rights for the streetcar men.

(3) Arbitration in the event management and union disagree on the question of a majority among the bus drivers.

The seniority question, source of discord among employees of the city-owned streetcar and bus lines, awaits a decision by the Michigan Supreme Court. Detroit voters last year approved a plan of system-wide seniority under which many bus operators might be displaced by veteran streetcar men. The Motor Coach Operators Association, an independent union, obtained an injunction to prevent railway officials from putting the plan into effect.

Busses continued to run during the strike, carrying capacity loads.

Estimates of the loss in revenue on the city-owned lines for the day and one-half strike ranged from $30,000 to $40,000. Downtown merchants said shopping crowds were little more than half their usual size.

Southern Labor Costs Rise 51 P. C. in 5 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., April 9—Prentiss M. Terry, Executive Vice-President of the Southern States Industrial Council, asserted that cost of production labor in southern manufacturing plants since 1933 has "increased more proportionately" than in the United States as a whole. Mr. Terry said his statement was in reply to criticism of wage payments launched against the South "as the chief excuse for wage and hour legislation."

"Since 1933, the average wage rate in southern manufacturing establishments has increased 51 per cent as compared with an increase of 43 per cent in the average rate for the country as a whole," he said.

Farmers Oust Organizers Of Rural Power 'Strike'

ST. JOHN, Wash., April 9 (AP)—Hastily summoned Whitman County farmers and their country town aides escorted two union representatives to the County line April 5 after handbills had been distributed calling for a strike on a rural electrification project.

Supt. Harry Rheutan, in charge of the electrification project, said only eight of the crew of 90 answered the strike call. Work continued. The farmers were called out by the Whitman County unit of the Associated Washington Farmers.

Railway Workers Urge Pledge of Job for Year

CHICAGO, April 9 (AP)—The International Convention of the American Federation of Labor Railway Employees' Department approved April 5 a program for rehiring unemployed railroad workers and stabilizing employment throughout the industry.

More than 400 representatives from seven A. F. of L. crafts approved the report of the Department's officers and executive council.

The Convention recommended that the railroads assure one year of steady work "to the necessary employees in every class. This will increase the purchasing power of a pay roll exceeding $2,000,000,000 by releasing over 1,250,000 workers from fear of unemployment."

Establishment of the six-hour day without reduction in earnings was a second proposal submitted to the Convention. Such procedure by the carriers, the report stated, is necessary to absorb thousands of experienced railroad workers now unemployed.

30 Turks Pass Age of 150

ISTANBUL, Turkey (AP)—Turkey has 30 persons more than 150 years old, a recent census showed. All are teetotallers. Their main meal is Yoghurt (curdled milk). There are 3985 women and 1256 men who are centenarians.

Drastic Changes Mark Tax Bill On Congress Journey

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 9—The Senate was prepared to vote today on the tax bill, rewritten to the taste of democratic insurgency.

By agreement, the final vote was expected by nightfall, after disposal of several pending amendments. Chief of these is the proposal of Senator James P. Pope's (D) of Idaho to broaden the tax and levy $212,000,000 of processing taxes on manufactured cotton, synthetic fibers, wheat, field-corn, tobacco and rice.

Senator Robert M. La Follette (Prog) of Wisconsin is also ready to propose further lowering of income tax exemptions, but these supplemental measures face strong opposition.

The Senate has written its new version of the bill in record-breaking time, and simultaneously has shown a record-breaking independence of Administration wishes. In fact, there is little of the original Treasury program left for which Roswell Magill, Treasury Undersecretary and professional tax expert, vainly appealed in hearings before both chambers.

House Started Changes

The House began the pruning process. It labored for four months on the new tax bill. When it emerged it had scrapped the Treasury's much desired "third basket" provision by which an additional surtax was imposed on large, closely-held corporations which failed to distribute their earnings. But it spared the undistributed profits tax as a whole.

The Senate Finance Committee held hearings for two weeks, ending them April 2. This Thursday Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, introduced the measure into the Senate. In two days the measure made extraordinarily quick progress. As it stands today it offers the following major changes in the laborious efforts of the House:

1. Eliminates the undistributed profits tax, introduced into the tax mechanism experimentally as recently as 1936. It is retained only in penalty taxes on personal holding companies.
2. Eliminates the proposed House changes in the present estate taxes, and reaffirms the provisions of the present law.
3. Substitutes a flat 18 per cent tax on capital gains and losses for the complicated sliding scale formula of the House provision.
4. Eliminates the House excise tax on pork and pork products, and the increase from $2 to $2.50 a gallon on distilled spirits.
5. Gives personal holding companies three years instead of two for final liquidation as a move to thaw frozen credit.
6. Ends preferential treatment for investment trusts of the "Massachusetts type" and makes various other changes.

Taxes and Confidences

The tax bill has been rushed through the Senate on the plea that it will "restore business confidence." Whatever the truth of the appeal it certainly is a different and more lenient bill to big business than has previously featured New Deal tax efforts while Roosevelt control was stronger in Congress. Senator Harrison has been off the Roosevelt reservation since his defeat by one vote for the majority leadership, though his aloofness has been masked.

His comment set the tone for the quick Senate action.

"I think it is the duty of the Congress of the United States and of everyone in public life to try to encourage private business at this time, according to the philosophy of the Secretary of the Treasury, in order that we might give employment to more people, and reduce the great expenditures we are making for the relief of the unemployed of this country," he declared.

Conference Battle

The bill soon goes to conference with the House, where a battle may be fought. It is possible that the shell of the old undistributed profits tax will be restored, at the initiative of the House leaders, but this will be largely a face-saving gesture to aid the Administration. The House has so whittled the provision down that little of the original program is left, and the "third basket surtax" is out for good, having been dropped by both houses.

It is part of the background of Congress that the Senate stands further to the right on tax matters than does the House. In this instance the Administration has greater control over the House than over the Senate. Furthermore, the House leaders devoted far more time to the matter and they may fight to retain some of the provisions which they wrote in and which are more satisfactory to the New Deal than the substitute Senate proposals.

Judge Admonishes Harlan County to Combat Crime

HARLAN, Ky., April 9 (AP)—Terming Harlan a "county ruled by hate and malice," James M. Gilbert, Circuit Court Judge, dismissed criminal term jurors with the admonition to "go forth and begin a fight to combat crime."

Judge Gilbert declared that perjury in courts, unless halted, would "destroy the county," adding: "The situation in Harlan County has been brought about by men who have no respect for the law. We must meet the situation ourselves, because other counties of Kentucky do not want our criminal cases, and citizens of other counties object to being brought here as jury men."

Senate Allows Tax Relief For 1917-20 Income Taxes

WASHINGTON, April 9 (AP)—The Senate has approved a plan of tax relief for American citizens in the Philippines.

Under the plan, they would have to pay no interest or penalties on income taxes due for the years 1917-20. Complete elimination of the taxes had been requested. The Senate approved the Committee recommendation without objection.

Tower re-Views

by Clearway

(Continued from Page 1)

fall. Premier Léon Blum, Socialist and "Aristocrat of the Left," sought powers of decree over France's disordered financial structure. He needed to raise 36,700,000,000 francs (about $1,100,000,000) this year for the Treasury. In addition, there were maturing bonds to be refinanced.

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The Chamber of Deputies upheld the Premier, 310 to 250. The margin was narrow. Radical Socialists deserted him before the vote. Then the Senate, more conservative branch of the French Parliament, rejected the Blum plan, 233 to 49. He had staked his Government on this test, and resigned of necessity.

Edouard Daladier, veteran Minister of War in Popular Front Governments, was called to form a Cabinet. The Popular Front retains its hold, but M. Blum, its organizer and first Premier, falls for the second time.

Too Many Parties: Democracy's Dilemma in France—Page 1.

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Anschluss Recognized

German diplomacy rounded out its triumph in Austria when neither the United States nor Britain saw fit to withhold recognition from the absorption of Austria. Japan in Manchuria, and Italy in Ethiopia, have not yet broken down the wall of legal and diplomatic resistance in London and Washington, years after their conquests have been faits accomplis.

Berlin has won recognition for her occupation of Austria within a few weeks. Britain has granted full de jure recognition. This week the United States issued two notes of recognition under the "necessity of a practical measure."

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Austria automatically went on the "black list" as regards U. S. tariff arrangements. The National Socialist "closed economy" and controlled exports are at the opposite pole from Secretary Hull's reciprocal trade program.

Germany's program costs money. The system of compensation marks in use to stimulate exchange of goods for raw materials with Latin American countries, for instance, means a subsidy of from 20 to 30 per cent or more to certain German exports. This week Germany issued a call for another internal loan, the first to be shared in by Austria as part of the "Greater Reich." For 1,000,000,000 marks, this loan is the thirteenth since 1935, bringing the total to 9,632,000,000 marks.

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The Reich also acted to strengthen its hold on Germans living abroad. Those in Britain must register if they stay more than three months. Germans in Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, and other nations with large German colonies, prepared to vote in the plebiscite Sunday on Austrian absorption. The battleship Admiral Scheer steamed beyond Italy's three-mile limit off Formia near Rome as a floating election booth.

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Czechs on Qui Vive

The expected assault on Czechoslovakia from within and without by expanding National Socialism focused attention on the minority issue this week. Germans form 3,500,000 in a total population of 15,000,000. Other minorities are: Slovaks, 2,310,000; Hungarians, 720,000, and Poles, fewer than 100,000.

National Socialists are agitating for erection of a federal state in Czechoslovakia on the Swiss model, with large measures of autonomy for minority regions. Prague is resisting this as a possible wedge to split the republic into pieces.

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In Hungary, meanwhile, return of Slovakia is talked; France weighs a plan of alliance with Soviet Russia, Poland, Rumania, and Yugoslavia to defend Czechoslovakian independence; and at New York Herbert Morrison, British Labor Party leader, advocates organization of the anti-Fascist nations for peace.

Germans in Italy, mostly in the South Tyrol, hope to be taken again into the Reich, and at Rome the Vatican compels Austrian bishops to reverse their support for the German plebiscite. Relations between the Vatican and Berlin remain tense over Austria. Berlin is withholding a reply to Vatican queries until after the plebiscite.

Chamberlain Defends His British Foreign Policy—Page 3.

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Quick re-Views

Spain: Insurgents sweep toward the sea, driving against Loyalist lines between Barcelona and Valencia. Loyalists shift Government, Premier Juan Negrin taking over Defence Ministry. U. S. volunteers scattered before Insurgent advance.

British-Italian Pact: Italy is to promise refraining from seeking territorial or strategic advantage in Spain. Terms of the pact, on preliminary reports, recognize Italy's "vital interests" in the Mediterranean, and Britain's "essential" interests there.

Labor: NRLB orders Inland Steel to sign labor contract, setting precedent.

Rail subsidy opposed by President Roosevelt. Senators Borah and McNary refuse to take part in TVA inquiry. Navy asks authority to raise tonnage of three battleships to 45,000 each; $40,000,000 added to big army bill. Philippine transition period in economic relations on way to extension to 1960. New York State opens charter sessions.

Philadelphia doctor lists fear as a cause of disease.

Mexican proposal to pay for expropriated oil lands with oil is opposed by London and Washington. Tension of last week eases.

Chinese hold up Japanese advance near Yellow River. Chiang Kai-shek receives dictatorial powers. King Farouk's Cabinet wins election test in Egypt.

Stalin Faces East—Page 4.

53-Inch Snowfall Ushers Spring Into Southern Oregon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KLAMATH FALLS, Ore.—As if trying to frighten spring away, winter swept through the Klamath country of Southern Oregon and Northern California the latter part of March.

Although it was officially spring, 53 inches of snow fell in a single day on Sun Mountain Pass, on the Dallas-California State Highway, 35 miles north of Klamath Falls. Snow on the level there showed a depth of 169 inches.

At Crater Lake National Park, snow depth reached an all-time record of 193 inches. Skiers making the trip from Crater Lake to Diamond Lake reported drifts 50 feet high.

Livestock men hoped the wet winter will bring back many springs that have dried in recent years.

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Sounding Board for Labor War Seen in Guffey-Earle Contest

By Wyona Dashwood

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 8—The intra-party battle which Pennsylvania Democrats are waging for the Governorship nomination today had become a sounding board as well for the internecine labor war between the American Federation of Labor and Committee for Industrial Organization. With William Green, President of the Federation, banging his fists, stamping his feet, and lifting his voice against John L. Lewis, "Autocrat in the Ranks of Labor," who heads the Industrial forces, ramifications of the Commonwealth's political struggle today include the Green-Lewis national labor fight for supremacy.

The Federation in convention here, 1900 strong, for reorganization of affairs in its Pennsylvania territory to replace charter-roll erasures of unions now affiliated with the Lewis movement, devoted all its oratory to the politics of the State situation. Mr. Green gave this keynote yesterday in a notice that he himself was prepared to take the stump to defeat the Lewis-dictated governorship slate headed by Lieut. Gov. Thomas Kennedy and endorsed by United States Senator Joseph F. Guffey against the State Committee ticket which Gov. George H. Earle is backing and on which the latter is the candidate for nomination to the United States Senate with Charles Alvin Hones for Governor.

Labor Versus Labor

To impartial observers the sight of the Federation trumpeting its way into a political campaign is unusual in several respects, but chiefly by reason of the fact that in this instance it is in opposition to a flagrantly labor ticket, with Mr. Kennedy's name a household word in the chronicle of Pennsylvania labor and indeed long associated with Mr. Green in the United Mine Workers of America until Mr. Lewis succeeded to this Presidency when Mr. Green became Federation President.

Today, however, in Mr. Green's eyes, Mr. Lewis has "the arrogance of a Hitler and the impudence of a Mussolini"; Mr. Kennedy is his "Charlie McCarthy candidate"; Senator Guffey one of those Democratic leaders who "cringe and plead" when Mr. Lewis speaks, and their combination in the field a challenge to the federation "to transfer a state that has been dominated by the Committee for Industrial Organization into a Commonwealth where the people shall be in control."

"Not only does he desire to control the economic life of the country through labor organization," Mr. Green's indictment of his rival continued, "but, inspired by an insatiable thirst for power, he goes into the political field and seeks to tell the people of the country who they shall elect to serve them.

"Think of a dictator who will tell a political party what it must do and must not do. Think of men in high places in that party who get the jitters and begin to squeak and cry and plead."

"Struggle for Democracy"

Mr. Lewis was the one man who held the power to prevent labor solidarity, Mr. Green declared, but he predicted that the Federation would "stand immovable long after the Committee for Industrial Organization is dead and buried." The issue was a struggle for democracy, he said, and he voiced confidence that the State Federation would meet the situation, "in a way to show the politicians that when the votes are counted, its voice will have been heard mightily."

"Who is there that wants to speak through someone who would be a mere figurehead in this Commonwealth?" he asked. "I say to them, if you want the support of the American Federation of Labor; if you want the resources of the Federation put behind your candidate, come back into the Federation first of all; but we will not work with you until you come back into the house of labor."

Gains Claimed

John P. Frey, President of the Federation's Metal Trades Department; Joseph McCurdy, President of the Maryland Federation of Labor; Lewis G. Hines, Chairman of the Convention, and Frank Morrison, Federation Secretary-Treasurer, echoed the same sentiments, the latter asserting that the Federation had gained 1,117,000 members since the Lewis unions were suspended in 1936.

The Green position in the scramble for place, however, appears to have no positive note save "Defeat Kennedy," with the Federation leadership divided in the Governorship field between Mr. Jones and Attorney General Charles J. Margiotti, who changed from Republican to Democrat with the Earle Administration, and is now out for the nomination as an "unbossed independent." There also is a division over the United States Senate designation, with Governor Earle and the present Republican incumbent, James J. Davis, leading for favor.

Reich Sets Plebiscite Stage

BERLIN, April 9 (AP)—Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Göring last night told a Berlin mass meeting:

"We were the anvil long enough. Now we are the hammer again, and we are hitting hard."

The declaration came during a eulogy of Adolf Hitler as the man who completed the task begun by the "Iron Chancellor" Bismarck, the unification of Germany.

What has been advertised abroad as Germany's greed for power is really just a yearning of Germans in Europe to live together in one family, Herr Göring said.

That's why Austrians literally wept with joy when Hitler's Army came and the dream of German union finally was realized, he added.

This Saturday, as the day before the plebiscite on anschluss (union) of Austria, has been officially named "the day of the greater German Reich."

Propaganda Minister Goebbels thought of a new stunt—all citizens were admonished to "don their festive garb" when they returned home at noon from shops and factories.

The festivities included a giant nation-wide community sing, bonfires at night, the ringing of church bells, and parading bands.

As an example of the plans, orders to one big Berlin chemical factory may be cited.

Employees were called together at 4 p. m. Friday to listen to a talk on Sunday's plebiscite. They were told they would be called together again shortly before noon today.

This "general appeal," as it was called, lasted until noon, when on the dot loudspeakers throughout the vast Reich resounded with a command, given from the City Hall of Vienna, to "raise flags."

At this factory, as in all other factories, stores, business houses, public buildings, and millions of homes, the swastika was then displayed.

There followed a two-minute period during which these chemical workers in unison with 75,000,000 other Germans heard only two sounds—the blowing of factory whistles and the roar of airplanes covering the Reich as with one vast web.

"During this moment," said Herr Goebbels in instructions to the nation, "the whole German people are to become conscious of the greatness of our time and of the historic turning point in our national destinies."

The chemical workers, and with them millions from other industries, were then ordered to be back at the factory by 4 p. m. today in their Sunday best.

Roman Catholics and Vote

VIENNA, April 9 (AP)—The Wiener Kirchenblatt, official organ of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Vienna, has urged all Roman Catholics to support the union of Austria with Germany in Sunday's plebiscite.

BERLIN, April 9 (AP) — The Roman Catholic weekly papers of the Berlin and Breslau Dioceses have published appeals to Roman Catholics to support the National Socialist regime in Sunday's plebiscite on Austro-German union.

The Berlin appeal was indirect. The Breslau appeal, however, told parishioners that the thesis of the Roman Catholic Austrian State could not stand in the face of political realities.

NEW YORK, April 9 — Vienna newspapers have not published or commented on the retraction of Theodore Cardinal Innitzer of his call upon Austrians to support Sunday's plebiscite, according to a Vienna dispatch to the New York Times. The Cardinal's original plea was contradicted by a declaration in the official Vatican newspaper, following his visit to Rome. Thus, the Times declares, there is "not the slightest indication that the major part of the (Austrian) public will ever learn anything" about the Cardinal's alteration of his original instructions to favor Austro-German union.

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Prelude to Spring on the St. Lawrence

Ice Flies Before the Prow of the N. B. McLean
View From the Bridge of Icebreaker Nearing Montreal

Capt. W. J. Balcom
Master of the McLean, Charged With Opening a Channel

'Channel's Open' Thanks to Icebreakers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—"Channel open!" Thus a red letter day was heralded in the Port of Montreal, with the annual spring battle between ice and icebreakers over for another year and the enemy in full retreat toward the sea. Just to keep the hurrying cakes and "pans" from rallying again between islands and at the Quebec bridge an "iron-clad" will continue for a time to patrol the St. Lawrence from Montreal to the Gulf. But the winter blockade has been broken, and within a few days the endless procession of liners and freighters will be moving up and down this great seaway, though there still is snow on the hills and ice in the water.

Not so many years ago the ice jams moved out at their own will, indifferent to the needs of commerce and the impatience of Montreal. Every week, every day of delay meant loss to shippers, and at last a fleet of powerful icebreakers was built to hasten the unlocking of winter's gates. It is a humble enough task, bringing no plaudits from the public, but to those who have "bucked the ice," it is thrilling and romantic.

This spring provided one of the toughest ice-breaking jobs in the history of the river. The fight always occurs in the 90-mile stretch between Trois Rivières, head of tidewater, and Montreal, and particularly around the islands of Sorel and Montreal East.

About the middle of March the 3,000-ton icebreaker N. B. McLean, famous for its guardianship of Hudson Straits and Bay and the route to Churchill, ran into serious difficulties below Sorel, and both its sister ships, C. G. S. Lady Grey and C. G. S. Saurel, had to come to its assistance.

Capt. W. J. Balcom, commander of the fleet, reported the worst ice conditions ever experienced. Some days they could cut a distance of but one mile through the barrier. Though the McLean was in the habit of cutting at least a ship's length and a half in a buck now it was fortunate when it could gain half a length. By March 21 however it was reported the McLean was making its best showing in almost a week, had smashed its way to a point approximately four miles above Bellmouth signal station, 24 miles from Pointe-aux-Trembles—its objective on the island of Montreal—and its two consorts had dropped downriver to break up jams that had formed in Lake St. Peter.

The next day the vessel was withing 10 miles of its objective and was cutting three times its own length, or more than 1,000 feet, at a buck. Then the enemy stole a march on Captain Balcolm from the rear and threw up a huge barricade off Sorel. Both the McLean and the Saurel were tackling it from either side when the ice started to move and forced the ships three miles down river, when the ice held again in a solid jam. This and similar diversions took their attention away from the Montreal section of the river and delayed the relief of the city for nearly two weeks.

News came, however, on March 28 that a field of ice two miles in length had moved out from the vicinity of Longue Point near the lower end of Montreal Island. This forced the icebreakers to take shelter until the rush was past when, in Lake St. Peter, the Lady Grey pounced upon it and began cutting it to pieces, and the other two boats attacked new barricades.

Although Montreal Harbor had not yet been cleared and its water level had risen to 50 feet, news had been received that several European steamers were preparing to leave for Canada and the harbor awoke to renewed activities. On April 3 an ice barrier in the harbor was still holding despite the attack of the McLean and Saurel, but the next morning the last remaining stretch of uncut channel broke up before their blunt prows and by evening the river was free. The three weeks' battle was won and all that remained for the fleet was a bit of mopping up along the lower stretches.

St. Lawrence navigation is open two weeks later than last spring. But if it were not for the work of the McLean and its two consorts it would still be sealed.

Loyalist Volunteers Quitting

MADRID, April 9 (AP) — Dr. Juan Negrin, Premier and War Minister, today forbade any officer or soldier to leave the front except on special permission from Barcelona.

His stern decree, issued from Barcelona, canceled all military exemptions and leaves.

PERPIGNAN, France, April 9 (AP) —Fifteen refugees from the Spanish Government's International Brigades escaped today into France.

They said they were the vanguard of a mass exodus of the Government's foreign volunteers who have been driven north by the sweeping Insurgent advance toward the Ara Valley bordering France.

In the group were six Czechs, three Poles, two Russians, a Frenchman, a Belgian, a Yugoslav and an Albanian. They asked authorities to return them to their native lands.

On the Spanish side of the border, meanwhile, 6,000 Spanish civilians and military refugees from the civil war started for the shelter of hospitable France.

They came from Spain's Lerida Province and have been encamped near the border west of Andorra for several days waiting for Spanish Government permission to cross into France.

Their leaders have notified French border officials that they were breaking camp and were going to cross into France without authorization. They said their food was almost exhausted and they were afraid of being bombed by Insurgent planes which have been scouting them.

At Fabian, just west of the Ara Valley, French authorities ordered mobile guards to permit 300 to pass the frontier daily until 6,000 have been received. This precaution was to pervent a stampede on French refugee camps.

"The last bus from Madrid" reached Perpignan today jammed with 75 men, women and children political refugees from Spain. They had run a gantlet of Insurgent shellfire along the highway from Tortosa and twice had to stop and sprawl in ditches to escape air raids.

The refugees had been sheltered in the Norwegian Legation at Madrid since the start of the war, July 18, 1936, because of their leanings toward the Insurgents.

The expressed doubt that further expeditions could make the two-day dash from Madrid through the war zone.

Relief Is Still Far Under '33-'34 Peak

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, April 9

Harry L. Hopkins, WPA Administrator, estimated in his testimony before the Senate Unemployment Committee yesterday that about 18,000,000 men, women and children in 6,000,000 households were receiving public assistance at the present time compared to a peak of 27,000,000 persons in the winter of 1933-34.

Oregon Meteor Clue in Austria?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEND, Ore.,—Oregon is turning to Austria for help! It seems strange, but, nevertheless, it is stated as a fact, that the newest portion of Reichführer Hitler's greater Germany possesses information about this State that even State natural scientists do not have. Prof. J. Hugh Pruett, University of Oregon astronomer, is attempting to close this gap.

In Vienna's Academy of Science there is a fragment of a lost Oregon metorite. It is this fragment and its history that Professor Pruett is attempting to trace. According to information, the meteor crashed ages ago in southwestern Oregon. It was reported found, in 1859, by Dr. John Evans, United States Government geologist for Oregon and Washington. However, Dr. Evans gave no definite location of the meteorite, saying, merely, "the meteor was found about 40 miles from Port Orford, Ore."

Only two fragments of this rock were taken. One is in Smithsonian Institution, Washington, and the other in Vienna. It was from the latter fragment that Dr. Haidinger of Austria, identified the material as meteorite. Professor Pruett was of the opinion that certain information had been given Dr. Haidinger by Dr. Evans relative to the approximate location of the meteor.

If the Vienna Academy has information which leads to the long-sought meteor, a search of 75 years will have ended.

Toscanini in Palestine

HAIFA, Palestine, April 9 (AP)—Arturo Toscanini arrived today by plane from Brindisi to conduct the Palestine refugee orchestra in its second year's concert series. The first concert will be at Haifa April 13. While here, Mr. Toscanini will stay at the villa of Chaim Weizmann, President of the Jewish Agency of Palestine, near Tel Aviv.

Cut in Federal Workers

WASHINGTON, April 9 (AP)—There were 808,951 employees in the executive branch of the Federal Government during February, or 3,320 fewer than in the previous month, the Civil Service Commission reports.

Douglas Attacks Present System Of Social Taxes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 9—Collection of unemployment insurance and old-age pension taxes from the current income of American workmen is adding to the severity of the economic depression, Dr. Paul Douglas, Professor of political economy at the University of Chicago, charged before the eleventh annual national conference of the American Association for Social Workers at the Astor Hotel here today.

"The effect of the payroll taxes is to increase unemployment, thus aggravating the problem it is sought to alleviate, and to reduce the real income of consumers," Dr. Douglas said. "It would seem clear that the collection of old age insurance taxes in 1937, together with the piling up of unemployment nisurance payments during the two-year period prior to the payment of benefits, have both had a depression influence upon industry."

Direct contribution by workers toward the insurance program reduce the amounts which can be spent during the period of collections, he said, and thus provides for a better distribution of a worker's income over a period of time, but does not make for any appreciable redistribution of income between classes.

Like the use of sales taxes to finance relief, or the share-the-work movement, the systems of unemployment insurance now in effect make the poor pay for the cost of maintaining the poorest, Dr. Douglas held.

"True social insurance, on the other hand, should require that in addition to the pooling of individual risks, the richer classes should contribute toward the support of the system," he continued. "The only way to make this principle effective is through a governmental contribution to social insurance funds. This should be borne, perhaps, by an increase in the income tax duties on those receiving between $5,000 and $50,000 or $100,000 a year."

Passing to the question of huge old-age reserves established under the Federal system, Dr. Douglas saw such accumulations of invested funds as extremely dangerous to the security program.

"It seems improper that the younger workers inside the insurance system should be taxed an extra 1 per cent of their income to meet the cost of the unearned annuities which are to be paid to the older workers," he said. "It was not the fault of these workers, but rather of society as a whole that prior protection was not built up for these persons, and it would seem only just that the cost of these unearned annuities should ultimately be assumed by the Government itself."

Arthur A. Ballantine, Under Secretary of the Treasury in the Hoover Administration, addressing the convention last night, scored the Social Security Act as a "dangerous delusion which would hinder instead of promote, general social security." Anything approaching a social reserve in a Government old-age insurance system was unnecessary, ineffective, and most dangerous, he declared.

"The straightforward way to deal with old-age pension payments is to pay them as we go along out of current receipts carefully keeping the payroll taxes for the actual use for the object for which they are intended," he said. "The fiction of the great reserve, which actually operates to finance deficits and to build up an illusory factor of safety, should be abandoned."

$24,000,000 Grant To Pennsylvania Assures New Road

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 9 (AP)—Construction of Pennsylvania's long-envisioned trans-state super highway —which someday may link similar thoroughfares from coast to coast—was virtually assured today with Presidential approval of the Nation's largest WPA highway project.

President Roosevelt's authorization of a $24,000,000 Federal grant for the highway sent the Engineering Corps of the State Turnpike Commission into action, rushing final details for immediate launching of the $53,000,000 project.

The highway will follow a route prepared over a half century ago by William H. Vanderbilt, whose lifelong dream of a southern Pennsylvania railroad never fully materialized. It was begun through the State's mountainous southern terrain in the '80's, but abandoned before completion.

"We'll have the project under way within three weeks," said Edward N. Jones, member of the Commission, when advised of the President's action.

Pennsylvania's portion of the project—$29,483,193—will be raised by a bond issue to be retired through tolls over a period of 40 years.

Eight of nine mountain tunnels—gaping relics of the railroad J. P. Morgan, Sr., doomed to obscurity after $10,000,000 had been sunk into construction costs—will be utilized in laying the all-weather cement thoroughfare.

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Chamberlain Defends Policy Of Armed Search for Peace

BIRMINGHAM, England, April 9 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain defended his policy of dealing with dictators last night and declared his determination to complete Britain's huge rearmament program.

Saying that Great Britain's foreign policy is based on a well-armed nation in search of lasting world peace, Mr. Chamberlain declared at a rally yesterday of the Birmingham Unionist (Conservative) Association, that:

"You must see to it that your preparations, or defensive and offensive forces, are so organized and built up that nobody will be tempted to attack you, but that, on the contrary, when your voice is raised for peace, it will be listened to with respect."

He said there were two pillars of British foreign policy.

The first of these, he explained, was to seek peace by friendly discussion and negotiation, and to build up "our armed forces to a level which is proportionate to our responsibilities and to the part we desire to play in preserving peace."

"The second conception is this: in an armed world you must be armed yourself."

"Our policy is based on the belief that if you want to secure a peace which can be relied upon to last, you have got to find out what are the causes of war and remove them.

"You cannot do that by sitting still and waiting for something to turn up. You have got to set about it . . . must exert yourself to find the remedy."

Outlining why he has refused to pledge Britain to go to the aid of Czechoslovakia, Mr. Chamberlain declared such a pledge would be a gamble, not with money but with the lives of men, women, and children.

"I am not prepared to enter into a gamble of that kind," he continued. "Although the stern necessity for war may arise in the future as it has arisen in the past, I would not give the word for it unless I were absolutely convinced that in no other way could we preserve our liberty."

He spoke optimistically of current British talks with Italy and said he thought an agreement between the two countries would be concluded and published in the near future.

Mr. Chamberlain stressed his loyalty to democratic ideals and predicted a quick, peaceful agreement with Italy. He promised that the expected Anglo-Italian agreement and all his policies would bring confusion to his political opposition.

"And if they are not confused and fooled, I will be prepared to eat my hat."

"Most of us in this room may not approve of dictatorships. But there they are. You cannot remove them. We have to live with them and, while we must continue to arm until we can get a general agreement to disarm, . . . we should take any and every opportunity to try to remove any legitimate grievance that may exist."

Eden's Return Hinted

BRISTOL, Eng., April 9 (AP)—Viscount Halifax intimated his belief yesterday that Spain's civil war may be near its end.

In a vigorous defense of Britan's foreign policy, the Foreign Secretary told a Conservative rally here:

"It will be the hope of everyone that before long we may be able . . . to render disinterested service in tasks of peaceful reconstruction."

Britain "will have no Spanish blood on its hands," he said, defending the policy of nonintervention.

Lord Halifax, making his first speech outside the House of Lords since he became Foreign Minister, hinted broadly also at the eventual return of his predecessor, Anthony Eden.

He asked his audience to pay "very sincere and grateful tribute to my predecessor" and said, "I look forward to the time when the country will again enjoy the benefit of his service and guidance."

He declared Britain already had succeeded in effecting improvement in its relations with Italy. He defended the friendship pact now being negotiated.

"We believe," he said, "that if we can relieve tension anywhere we relieve it everywhere and that the effect of better relations, if we can establish them at one point, will be felt over a much wider field . . . not only as between our two countries but also in all the Mediterranean area and, indeed, over the whole of Europe."

International differences, he said, must "be settled in one of two ways —agreement or war" and decried the demand of the Opposition for collective security efforts through the League of Nations.

Orange Juice Issue 'Canned'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN BERNARDINO, Calif.—Because canned orange juice is competitive with fresh fruit, it will continue to be "avoided" by the California Fruit Growers Exchange, giant producing and marketing cooperative which handles three quarters of the citrus output of California and Arizona.

This exposition of policy was announced at the recent annual meeting here of the California Citrus Institute by E. T. Cassel, manager of the Products Department of the Exchange.

In effect, this means that the citrus industry intends to seek its prosperity by emphasizing the sale of fresh fruits, even though the canning process might be a cheaper way for the consumer to get his favorite form of orange consumption—juice.

The very recognition given the canning question at the Institute is considered a victory by those who believe the canning process is equally as good as kitchen-sink squeezings. In past years the question has been avoided with the declaration that it is being "studied."

The latest discussion, even though it failed to revise the Exchange policy, was brought about by improvements which have retained in canned juice all the necessary ingredients without the canned taste. This taste had been the chief weakness of the canning process and the chief point emphasized by those who see larger profits in fresh fruit. Certain lining of cans has been formulated to eliminate the tell-tale chemical reaction set up by the citrus acid and the metal can.

At the recent discussion, Mr. Cassel held that the quantity of canned orange juice sold has been too small to prove that canned juice is competitive with fresh oranges, but that the example of grapefruit shows the canned product highly competitive with the fresh article.

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Pink, White or Yellow Cream Eggs, Small 5c.....in box 10c
Assorted Midget Jelly Eggs.....lb. 60c
Small Eggs for Filling—centers of cream, jelly or cocoanut.....lb. 50c
Chocolate Covered Cream Eggs...5c, 10c

ASSORTMENTS
Easter Assortment—bon bons in tulip tints and chocolates.....lb. $1
S. S. P. Assorted Chocolates—freshly packed .....lb. $1

RABBITS, CHICKS, NOVELTIES
Chocolate Rabbit.....5c, 10c, 25c
Yellow Cream Chicks.....lb. 60c
White Cream Rabbits.....lb. 60c
Assorted Chocolate Shapes—small rabbits, chickens, etc.....½ lb. 50c
Peppermint Cream Easter Lilies..lb. 70c
Hard Orchid and Yellow Lollypop.....5c

GIFT BOXES AND BASKETS
Easter Basket of Confections.....$3.50, $5
Easter Boxes of Delicacies.....$2 to $10
Easter Baskets (Delicacies, etc.)...$5 to $25
Easter Kiddie Boxes.....$3, $2

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Stalin Shifts Course of 'Empire' to Asia

'Purges' emphasize determination of Russian dictator to break with Europe and seek nation's future in the East.

Stalin Faces East
Fifth of Six Articles

By Demaree Bess
Moscow Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

By disposing of thousands of his Communist associates during the past two years, Joseph Stalin has cleared the way for the complete application of his own ideas in the conduct of Russian affairs. The Soviet State has emerged from civil conflict seriously weakened but possessing an approximation of the "monolithic unity" which is a Bolshevik ideal.

Veteran Communist revolutionaries were the last of a series of groups which were "liquidated" in pursuit of this ideal. Now that Mr. Stalin is surrounded entirely by men and women who presumably share his ideas completely, it becomes more important than ever to try to understand what Mr. Stalin thinks.

How does Mr. Stalin picture Russia's future and his own role in Russian affairs? Evidence accumulates to indicate that he pictures himself as an empire-builder. Karl Marx's notions of "world revolution" have sometimes apparently intermingled in Mr. Stalin's mind with his own notions of empire-building, but the latter seem finally to be in the ascendancy. It is significant that Mr. Stalin has heaped honors upon Alexei Tolstoi, the Soviet dramatist, whose play about Peter the Great has reminded everyone in Russia of Mr. Stalin.

Looks to Asia

Peter the Czar was also an empire-builder, but Peter found inspiration for his empire in Europe. There is evidence that Mr. Stalin looks in another direction. Mr. Stalin knows nothing at first hand about Europe, and shows signs of impatience with Europe and Europeans. Especially during the past year, with the Soviet internal conflict at its height, European socialists and labor leaders have angered Mr. Stalin by criticizing his methods and defending the Communist leaders he shot, imprisoned and exiled. He probably considers everything he has done as completely justified, and European criticism increases the gap between him and the west.

Mr. Stalin has never shown any interest in expanding into Europe, or even in recovering Russia's lost territories, however rudely some of them, like Bessarabia, had been snatched away. Those who are familiar only with Soviet relations with Europe classified Moscow as a non-expansionist state. But this classification will not stand up if one scrutinizes Moscow's relations with her Asiastic neighbors.

Being an Asiastic—and so proud of the fact that he often mentions it—Mr. Stalin has not shared the Pan-Slav fervor of some Russians (even Communists). And he never shared the fanatical enthusiasm of some of his associates for assisting European revolutions. The overcrowded border countries to the west are poor material for empire-builders. But the great empty spaces of Asiastic Russia and its adjoining regions are another matter.

It does not seem to be generally realized that Russia geographically is predominantly Asiatic; its Asiatic provinces are several times the size of European Russia, and promise to be many times as rich in natural resources. Siberia, Kazakstan and the Far East provinces constitute an undeveloped continent, potentially one of the richest regions in the world.

Mr. Stalin knows this sparsely populated country as he does not know Europe; he spent years of exile there. He frequently admits a sense of kinship with the Asiatic tribesmen. He has insisted that Asiatics receive so many special privileges in Soviet Russia that many Russians have been deeply resentful.

For at least 10 years, according to published testimony of many associates in the Soviet press, Mr. Stalin has devoted a disproportionate share of his time and attention to schemes for developing Asiatic Russia. He personally conceived the idea of a gold rush which has sent hundreds of thousands of men and women into the unsettled gold-bearing districts of Siberia, Kazakstan and the Amur river country. He outlined the regulations which have virtually restored individual farming in some parts of Siberia and the Far East. He approved the removal of whole towns and villages from European border zones to virgin country in Siberia.

Stalin's Program

Mr. Stalin and his associates have envisaged Soviet Russia as a Land of Eurasia, a self-sufficient continental area in which the races of Asia and Europe—168 separate tribes and races reside in the Soviet Union—shall intermingle their blood and their cultures in a new Eurasian race, living in the only great country which combines Europe and Asia in more or less equal proportions and on a basis of equality.

It has been noted that Mr. Stalin has kept near him in positions of greatest authority men who have little knowledge of or interest in Europe. The events of the past three years have resulted in the disappearance from high official posts of practically all those with close cultural or racial ties with Europe. Hundreds of the Communists shot or imprisoned were those most familiar with conditions abroad, whose faces were turned, inevitably, toward Europe and the west.

Mr. Stalin the Georgian, an Asiatic with Asiatic ruthlessness in pushing toward desired goals, seems to have offered a violent demonstration, in all these recent "purges," of his determination to break with Europe and the west—so far as practicable—and turn himself and the Soviet peoples ever more sharply toward what he regards as their principal heritage in Asia.

Ousted for Praising Stalin

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—A reference to Joseph Stalin as a leader whose "boldness" Premier Konoye should imitate, cost Mr. Suehiro Nishio, member of the Social Mass Party, his seat in the Diet. He was expelled by an overwhelming vote. Only his fellow-members of the Social Mass Party and the members of the Tohokai, another small grouping in the Diet, voted against the measure.

Mr. Yukio Ozaki, patriarch of Japanese liberalism, in whose honor a statue was supposed to be erected in the Diet building to commemorate his 50 years of parliamentary service, expressed himself as strongly critical of the action.

Expulsion is an unusual punishment in the Japanese Diet, the only previous case dating back to 1893. The Seiyukai and Minseito, the two large parties in the Diet, issued a statement expressing respect for freedom of speech, but declaring that Mr. Nishio's reference to Mr. Stalin was intolerable at a time "when the country has dispatched a million men to crush those elements in China which have accepted communism." The statement also criticized Mr. Nishio for praising the condition of the French workers under the Popular Front Cabinet.

The outcry against Mr. Nishio is partly explained by the disgruntlement of the Seiyukai and Minseito over a change of orientation which has been perceptible in the Social Mass Party since the outbreak of the war. This party, along with an orthodox Socialist group, has always had a Nationalist wing, whose spokesmen advocated the policy of co-operating with the Army for the purpose of social reform.

The hundreds of arrests of suspected "Reds" during the past winter have had the effect of silencing the more orthodox Socialists in the Social Mass Party and giving the upper hand to the Nationalist element in the party. So the Social Mass Party has been supporting measures like the national mobilization bill and the electrical power-control bill, distasteful to many members of the Seiyukai and Minseito because of their threat to the private business interests. Mr. Nishio's reference to Stalin offered a welcome opportunity to vent criticism aroused by the whole recent attitude of his party.

Soviet: Shortage of Leaders

MOSCOW, April 9 (AP)—A shortage of capable, trusted executives was indicated today in the placing of all Soviet Russia's shipping under control of the secret police.

Nicholas Ivanovich Yezhoff was entrusted with direction of the Commissariat of Water Transportation, meanwhile retaining his post as chief of the NKVD (secret political police.)

[The secret police were in charge of the 200,000 laborers, convicts mainly, who completed the 85-mile-long Moscow-Volga canal connecting with an elaborate canal system which affords Moscow water connections with the Caspian, White and Baltic Seas.]

Nicholas Pakhomoff, warned more than two months ago that his removal was pending, was ousted as Commissar of Water Transportation.

It was the second doubling up of commissariats in three days.

Lazar Kaganovitch was drafted again for his former post of Commissar of Railroads, along with that of Heavy Industry only three days ago.

Both river and railroad transportation have been under fire for inefficiency with blame particularly for a shortage of oil and coal which is seriously handicapping industry.

Alexei Bakulin, the ousted Railway Commissar, was called "comrade" in his removal, indicating he was still at liberty, but Mr. Pakhomoff's fate was considered more serious by foreign observers, since he no longer was given the Communist title.

Mr. Pakhomoff's disgrace and possible arrest were further indicated by the official magazine, Bolshevik, which denounced the "Government practice in the organization of long distance shipment of oil in water transport."

Although Russia's oil production has increased four times since the Red Revolution, the magazine said shipments on the Volga River, Russia's main shipping artery, increased only 25 per cent.

This, the magazine said, threw a burden on the railroads which they were unable to carry.

NLRB Cites Republic Steel

WASHINGTON, April 9 (AP)—The Labor Relations Board decided today that the Republic Steel Corporation had violated the Wagner Labor Disputes Act on eight counts before and during the "little steel" strike last summer.

The board ordered the company to:

Reinstate 5,000 strikers with pay starting from yesterday.

Break up its employee representation plans in its five Ohio plants.

Reinstate with back pay 27 employees discharged before the strike.

Compensate employees of the Canton Tin Plate Mill and the Massillon works for pay lost during a shutdown from May 4 to May 19, 1937.

Violation Cited

The Board said the company had violated the Act by:

Domination of the employee representative plans.

Discharge of 27 employees for union activity.

Shutdowns at Canton and Massillon.

Spying on its workers and vilifying the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, C. I. O. affiliate.

Inciting violence during the strike by attempting to turn civil authorities and business interests against the union.

Giving tear and sickness gas to the City of Massillon.

Supporting the Massillon Law and Order League and three back-to-work committees.

Activity in connection with the fatal shooting of three strikers in Massillon.

Covers Ohio Plants

The Board's decision covered only Republic's Ohio plants and did not involve the Chicago plant where 10 strike sympathizers were killed in the Memorial Day riot.

In the charges the S. W. O. C. filed with the Board against Republic and Bethlehem, however, the Union did not claim to represent a majority of the employees. Therefore, the Board, in the Republic case, did not order the company to deal with the Union.

The Bethlehem case is still pending. No charges were filed against Youngstown Sheet and Tube.

The Board dismissed the union's plea for reinstatement of seven men who had pleaded guilty of using explosives and to malicious destruction of property during the strike. On the other hand, the Board turned down the company's contention that other strikers who pleaded guilty to lesser offenses had disqualified themselves from re-employment.

"The company has committed or been responsible for acts of violence far more serious, notably the shooting at Massillon where, although no police were injured, three strikers were killed and an undetermined number injured by gunfire and gas fumes, where 165 were arrested without warrants, and 164 held in jail without charges against them," the Board said in its 62,000 word decision.

Soviet Vessel Released By Japan After 48 Days

VLADIVOSTOK, April 9 (AP)—The Soviet freighter Kuznetstroye, detained with her crew and passengers for 48 days at the Japanese port of Hakodate, has been released, dispatches reaching here said today.

The Japanese held the vessel for entering a forbidden zone and charged that its crew took pictures. Russian officials asserted the Japanese tried to obtain Soviet secrets from passengers and crew members about Soviet planes at Petropavlovsk, Kamchatka.

Record of Week in Capital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, April 9

President:

Signed resolution for Congressional investigation of TVA.

Signed $47,000,000 D. C. supply bill.

Signed bill hitting at numbers racket in D. C.

Asked Congress for law permitting detail of Government officials to co-operate with foreign governments on non-military matters.

Nominated Spruille Braden of New York to be Minister to Colombia.

Conferred on plight of railroads.

Heard group of mayors urge public spending campaign.

Signed bill authorizing flood compact between North Dakota South Dakota, and Minnesota.

Recommended appropriation of $500,000 to start $3,000,000 Thomas Jefferson memorial in Washington.

Senate:

Confirmed Elbert K. Burlew to be Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Confirmed Leo O. Colbert to be Director of Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Passed $491,000,000 Army appropriation bill.

Passed $131,000,000 Interior appropriation bill.

Passed bill increasing commissioned strength of Army from 12,374 to 14,659.

House:

Passed bill increasing commissioned strength of Army.

Passed bill authorizing RFC to lend $1,500,000,000 to battle depression.

Passed bill appropriating $50,000,000 to prevent closing 300 CCC camps.

Adopted resolution directing Maritime Commission to try three large liners in intercoastal trade for two years.

Recommitted (defeated) reorganization bill 204-196.

Departments:

State Department formally recognized Germany's absorption of Austria.

SEC ordered investigation into collapse of Richard Whitney Sons & Company.

President Faces Fresh Rebuff In Merger Defeat

(Continued from Page 1)

treat. So pulverized was the original bill that it was almost ignored in the issue. Only the question of the President's general policies and position, and the question theoretically of supporting and adding to his powers, was up for a vote.

Voting to recommit were eight Republicans, with the remaining two GOP members of the House paired for recommittal. With them were 108 Democrats, six Progressives, and two Farmer-Laborites. Three more Democrats were paired against.

Against recommittal—and for the bill—were 191 Democrats, two Progressives, and two Farmer-Laborites. Five more Democrats were paired against.

Twenty members, all Democrats, were absent or not voting.

Not for many weary fights has so much Administration pressure been applied in behalf of a bill. James A. Farley, the Postmaster General, Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the RFC, and Charles West, Undersecretary of the Interior and White House contact man, were on the hill during the crucial last stages.

Against Heavy Odds

But they labored against imponderable and insuperable odds. The mingled issues of depression and dictatorship, sweeping through the "grass-roots" communities, bore down on the House with a terrific force that no amount of social lobbying could overcome. Every member of the House must stand for re-election this year. Therefore, the 204 members who voted for recommital must have been convinced that their communities were dominantly opposed to the bill.

Woven in with the depression-dictatorship issues which defeated the bill is the question of Democracy in a troubled world. Representatives from urban constituencies, like Mr. O'Connor who led the opposition fight, have many alarmed minorities among their supporters. They wish the United States to stand firm against all forms of authoritarianism. And the Progressives who held a balance of power, as well as many of the Progressive Democrats, tend toward a policy of isolationism.

They have been alarmed at the President's free-handed control of foreign policy, and unhampered Executive control over external affairs is next door to greater executive authority to reorganize the bureaus.

Possible Procedure

Now President Roosevelt faces a serious problem — rehabilitation. Those closest to the White House expect him to proceed on the following lines:

1. Press his spending measures, with the primary objective of speeding some business recovery.

2. Under the pale sunshine of better business and the smoke of factory chimneys, to set about regaining political control—partly with the same spending program which has the first object of stimulating recovery. Since the President will control these expenditures, he can do much with them in relation to individual congressmen.

3. With the two foregoing processes under way, the President is expected to pitch into the mid-term elections intensively. He may have to campaign, directly or indirectly, for his endangered lieutenants, like Senator Alben W. Barkley in Kentucky. But he is expected to make every effort to turn the elections into another Roosevelt victory.

Task Not an Easy One

Admitted, that will be a difficult task. The elections, after all, are for individual senators and representatives. The first Roosevelt fight would come in the primaries—some of which are just around the corner. For his principal opposition in Congress comes from Democrats. So the re-election of lots of them this autumn may not necessarily mean anything. It is necessary to ask: "What kind of Democrats?" before the figures have significance.

But by the same token, a return of better times would probably bring some currently Insurgent Democrats back onto the reservation.

So the President's problem is primarily the imponderable one of proving that he still has the public confidence, and it cannot wholly be done by ballots.

Danubians in America

© Harris & Ewing
Rumanian Minister Radu Irimescu and Mrs. Irimescu
The New Bucharest Envoy to Washington Holds an Engineering Degree From Columbia

Too Many Parties Offers Dilemma In French Rule

(Continued from Page 1)

stituents, have planted in the Chamber of Deputies.

Without the backing of a majority party of his own, a French Premier must secure the support of other groups, who necessarily demand a voice in his program. Moreover the close contact that the Deputies maintain with their constituencies bring about constant shifting of sentiments in the Chamber and even within the Cabinet.

The result has been that although elections come less frequently than in America or Britain—every seven years—there are rapid changes of government and little prospect of any Premier attempting a long-range policy. During the last five years, when America has had but one Cabinet and Britain (with three Premiers) its one National Government, France has suffered from the disjointed rule of 13 governments.

Only once since the World War has France enjoyed a stable regime, between 1926 and 1929, when Raymond Poincaré, the "lion of Lorraine," war-time President and almost the only politician of his time considered by the public as above reproach, grappled as Premier with the falling franc, which he stabilized at 4 cents (as against 18.4 cents at the end of the war) then, by loans and agreements, set to work to build up France's power and prestige throughout central Europe to offset any possible return of Germany's pre-war power. By 1930 France had become the dominating power in Europe.

One other Premier, also a past President, has enjoyed the confidence of the French public in an irreproachable career. That was "Papa Doumergue." He was called upon when public confidence in its government had been thoroughly shaken by a series of financial scandals, in one of which a swindler named Stavisky, apparently with the connivance of members of the government or former governments had fleeced poorer people of 200,000,000 francs through forged municipal bonds. But, with the franc again in difficulties and French prestige again on the decline in Europe, the popular veteran was unable to follow Poincaré's example and his government only lasted nine months.

Faced by Empty Exchequer

Today, France faces squarely the fact that the problem of the franc and an empty exchequer must be solved before any success can be expected in the reconstruction of prestige in Europe—since Poincaré's time some $3,000,000,000 in capital has vanished from the country—and the further fact that the present political machinery makes financial reform well-nigh impossible.

The parties of the Left—Radical-Socialist, Socialist, and Communist—today dominate the Chamber, and are due to dominate it for five years more. These parties consistently refuse to load the "small man" with heavy direct taxation, nor will they retrench—for retrenchment usually means reduction of the amounts spent on civil servants, which arouses indignant opposition from that large and highly articulate army. Or it may mean reduction of interest on bonds, which arouses similar opposition from the similarly large body of rentiers.

Capital Levy Tried

Premier Blum has therefore tried among other things a capital levy, which the Left approves, but which the conservative elements in the Senate oppose and which, in any event, will not encourage a return of the vanished capital.

The deadlock, which Frances faces and must quickly break in some constructive manner if the Nation is not to lose its cherished free democracy is, in the words of that shrewd observer, André Siegfried: "If the French Government accepts the assistance of the Left it will not be able to balance its budget, and it is also certain to run afoul of the commercial interests. If it turns to the Right, the interests will be appeased, but the reactionary influence it has to submit to is sure to antagonize the democratic convictions of the masses."

How the multiple-party system can be prevailed upon to give way to something more workable short of a revolutionary move toward totalitarianism is the most serious problem the Republic has faced since the adoption of the present Constitution in 1875.

Rumanian Envoy Skilled in American Business Affairs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 9—Radu Irimescu, Rumania's new Minister to the United States, comes to Washington with a background of 13 years of experience in banking and corporation activities in this country.

The newest representative of King Carol first touched American shores in 1908 when he was a midshipman on board a naval training ship. Shortly after the World War, in 1919, he returned to work in the New York branch of the Bank Chrissoveloni, a Bucharest financial institution.

Mr. Irimescu remained continuously in the United States from 1919 through 1932. During this time he took a degree in civil engineering at Columbia University and was from time to time connected with industrial activities incidental to his banking connections. At one time he was connected with the Electric Bond and Share Company.

Returning to Rumania in 1932, the new Minister entered the Air Ministry, but in 1935 left the Government for private enterprise, becoming manager of the Resita Iron and Steel Works. He returned to Government work again in 1937 as Minister of Air and Navy, where he remained until appointed to represent King Carol here in Washington.

Mr. Irimescu succeeds Charles A. Davila, who was recently recalled, presumably as a part of the general reorganization of the Rumanian Government involving suppression of Parliament and establishment of a personal regime by the King. Mr. Davila returned to Bucharest on recall and made his final report to King Carol, but promptly returned to the United States, where his friends expect him to remain.

Agreement Ends Strike Of New York Shoe Union

NEW YORK, April 8 (AP)—Powers Hapgood, National Director of the United Shoe Workers of America (C. I. O.), said April 4 a two-day strike of 3,500 workers in the "stitchdown" shoe industry was ended with the signing of a one-year agreement.

Workers who refused to enter 13 plants manufacturing low-cost shoes in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Long Island, after negotiations for a new union contract broke off, are returning to work, Mr. Hapgood said.

He said the agreement provides a 40-hour work week instead of a 45-hour week, $12 weekly minimum wage for unskilled workers, closed shop, check-off of union dues, hiring of workers through the union office, submission of all disputes to arbitration, and a ban on any work or materials received from a firm in which union troubles exist.

India Bans 'Black Magic'

BOMBAY, April 9 (AP)—"Black magic" was banned by law today in the Indian State of Baroda. The Government published a special bill providing for six months imprisonment and a fine for "all means deemed uncommon or miraculous."

Daladier Called To Handle Crisis In French Affairs

(Continued from Page 1)

economic recovery, however, remains intact and formidable.

Socially the outlook is very dark. A general strike is threatened in the metallurgical industries of the Paris region, which employs about 250,000 workers. Nearly 60,000 are already on strike, and more than 40 plants are occupied by sit-down strikers. These include many of the most important factories working for the national defense. Airplane production particularly has been brought close to a complete standstill.

Strikes Political

Yesterday employers who had been asked by the Minister of Labor to reopen negotiations with workers, refused to do so until all factories had been cleared of sit-downers. This "intransigeance" was denounced today by the C. G. T.—the General French Federation of Labor—which hints at a still greater extension of the strike movement unless the employers give in. The partly political character of these labor troubles was clearly indicated by a statement made by the C. G. T. which declared that in addition to higher wages the workers demand arms and airplanes to save Republican Spain before it is too late and call for defense of the French Popular Front against the "political intrigues" of the Senate. This hostility to the Senate appears to be developing into a serious political problem.

M. Blum, during yesterday's debate, definitely challenged the Senators' right to overthrow the Government and warned the Upper House that continued "abuse" of its Constitutional rights would lead to a grave conflict between the Chamber and the Senate, which might have unforeseen consequences in the country.

Ethiopian Success Told by Selassie In Protest Wires

LONDON, April 9 (AP)—Haile Selassie sent personal protests today to President Ataturk of Turkey and King George II of Greece against their recognition of the Italian conquest of Ethiopia.

The Ethiopian legation issued a telegram the exiled Emperor sent President Ataturk and said a similar one was sent the King of Greece.

It termed the recognition, announced in Rome April 4, "an outrage of international engagements" and declared Ethiopians were fighting "with increasing success for the complete liberation of their territory."

"The Italian Government has not succeeded in establishing military control over even one half of Ethiopian territory," said the telegram signed "Haile Selassie, Emperor."

Problems Face Hague, Returning From Florida

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 8—Frank Hague, Mayor of Jersey City and Democratic State boss, will return home this week after vacationing in Florida since January, and today his organization workers are hoping he will bring back to Jersey City with him a solution of many of the pressing problems they face.

The chief problem before the Democrats is the selection of a candidate to run for United States Senator next November. It is taken for granted here that Senator John Milton, close friend and personal attorney for Mr. Hague, will not seek the elective term. There is no expectation of a primary fight and a man picked by the boss is anticipated as the Democratic candidate. W. Warren Barbour, formerly Senator, has thrown his hat in the ring for the Republican nomination and is expected to get it.

With the return of the Mayor to guide the policies of the State organization, observers also see a possibility that his Secretary, Frank Eggers, will get a chance to build himself up in the party. Mr. Eggers is a nephew of Mayor Hague.

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Schools—Colleges
Home Study

A School Program Imbued With World Friendship

Parents—Teachers
Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Where the Three R's, Geography, And the Arts All Teach It

World Friendship, at Open Vista School, Is Brought Out as One of Most Important of Teaching Goals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Seattle, Wash.

Practically, successfully, and with real enjoyment this project has been developed. For nearly four years now a school has carried on whose curriculum and all its correlations are centered about the thought of world peace. It has not been a difficult program to carry out. The thoughts of children are "long, long thoughts" and easily encompass the world situation.

The program as carried out at Open Vista School in this city may well be adapted to any classroom teaching or to home instruction. When children study letter-writing, let them correspond with children abroad. When girls learn sewing, why not dress their dolls in costumes of other lands? When they chatter about the dinner table why not talk about children of other countries?

It will readily be seen how this international implication might be carried into many school subjects. Knowledge gained in this way could hardly fail to give children a broader outlook. It might, however, without the proper inspiration, become merely encyclopedic.

French and German Taught

Instruction in foreign languages is an excellent beginning for international friendship and German and French at this school are taught from the kindergarten through the grades. Pupils are encouraged to use the languages in their play and at the table. Little French plays have been successfully given and German carols are sung at Christmas time.

Music and art are also happy vehicles for teaching the world viewpoint. Folk and national songs of other nations are learned and in the music appreciation classes the good music of other lands is explained. Motion picture appreciation is also taught with a study made of foreign films and stars as well as American. Good movie guides and intelligent comments are studied and the children encouraged to make their own appraisals, all of which is excellent training in taste, standards and judgment.

The universality of agriculture, of domestic science and nature subjects is brought out. How do they bake in other lands? What are their methods of farming? The world mindedness of invention and the humanities is emphasized— of radio, electric lights.

Geography is a prolific subject for teaching appreciation of other lands and in teaching history, wars and animosities between nations are minimized. Children are encouraged to bring from home any collections they may have of articles peculiar to the foreign lands being studied. If children are of foreign parentage or have traveled abroad they are encouraged to bring first-hand information to their classes.

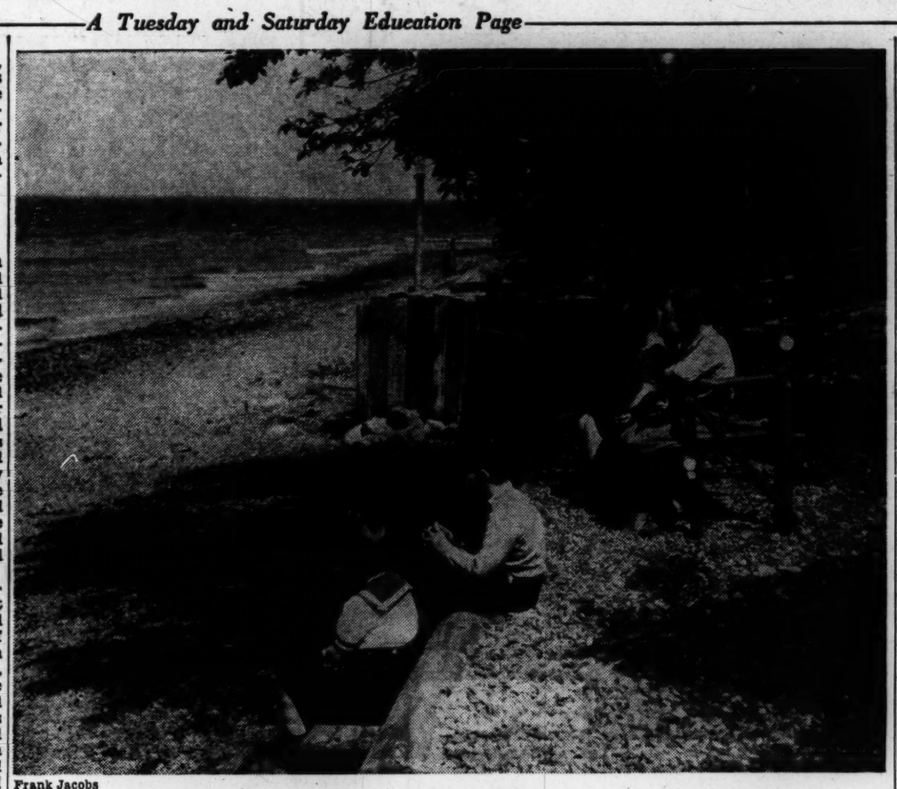
Literature and reading afford splendid opportunities for teaching appreciation of other nationalities. And all subjects are tied in with composition and oral expression. Scrapbooks of pictures and clippings are kept. The intelligent reading of newspapers is taught and even the little ones are encouraged to bring in clippings of simple features and news items. The Christian Science Monitor, being an international daily newspaper, is found to be a rich source of material. Those who board at the school are required to bring to the dinner table the digest of some article on world affairs taken from the Monitor. This sets the tone of the dinner table conversation and builds up an enriched background for right attitudes and broad outlook. Foreign games are played and games of identifying foreign flags and stamps. At luncheons and parties foreign dishes are often served.

In the upper school letter writing is another means of teaching. Each pupil has from three to six foreign correspondents with whom he writes regularly. These correspondents live in England, France, Holland, Australia, Canada, Japan, China and other countries. The young people of these lands exchange with the pupils of Open Vista, stamps, coins, photographs, views of their land, and news items of personal achievement in the line of sports, social and academic affairs. They write of their pets, their hobbies, their home life and vacations. These letters are shared with the entire school in general assembly.

Adopting Two Countries

In the junior and senior high school groups, world affairs and current events are regular school subjects with articles, debates, and discussions which might well interest an adult audience. Controversial subjects in the news are permitted to be discussed with the guidance of teachers. Each pupil chooses two foreign nations for study during the year. One pupil had chosen England because of its contribution to world peace, and Russia was chosen because so many new things are being tried out there industrially and socially. One child had chosen Spain and Italy because they are so much in the news and because he was especially interested in Spain's child refugees.

All of this might still be more intellectual than otherwise were it not for the morning inspirational program when the whole study of world affairs is given purpose in terms of the child's aims, vision, ideals, and patriotism. He must be a good citizen because he is a world citizen. He must get on with his school neighbors and teachers and show cheerful, willing co-operation because these are qualities needed for world leadership and world friendship.



Frank Jacobs

Group of Kindergarten Children on the Beach on Puget Sound at the Open Vista School

Frank Jacobs

These Children in Their Informal Costumes Are Representing Russia, South America, China, France, the Netherlands, the Sahara Desert, and India, in One of the International Programs at the Open Vista School

Play Materials For Home and School

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Because simple playthings for children are important to their growth, it is good at all seasons of the year to consider what play materials at hand will best meet a child's play needs. Toys are everywhere displayed; but have the possibilities of earth, sand, sawdust, woodshavings, clay, water, wood, dress-up trunks, and participation toys been completely considered by parents and teachers? This column, prepared by experts in the field of constructive play, presents each Saturday for nine weeks a few helps for parents and teachers of little children.

III

Clay as Play Material

Clay is one of the joy materials of childhood days. The children of primitive times probably enjoyed playing in real, genuine clay and children of modern times are equally drawn to this play material. The commercially prepared clays are very expensive, yet some teachers and parents prefer them to the natural clay because they consider the latter dirty and difficult to keep in readiness. A scheme for handling this problem has been evolved, which seems to us highly practical. A detailed description follows:

Purchase a zinc tray, called a "drip pan" in the parlance of auto repair shops. A tinsmith can make a similar tray, in which case it should be made four inches deep, four feet long and three feet wide. Place this tray on a low table in a convenient place in the room. It is best to use a table with a drawer where cord and a few very simple clay tools can be kept. At the side of the table, screw in a couple of hooks from which a hairbrush and dustpan can be hung. On top of the tray place a three gallon clay crock with lid. Enamel the table, crock, dustpan and brush handle the same color.

Buy the clay in powder form. A few weeks before it is to be used, put a couple of pounds into a big piece of cloth, draw it up and tie it as firmly as one would a plum pudding, ready for steaming. This bag may be dropped down into the crock. Pour a pitcher of water over the bag and let it stand a week or more. Take the bag out of the crock and place it on the zinc tray or on a board in the air. Let it remain there, working it from time to time as one would dough, but not untying the bag. Knead it in this manner until it becomes the consistency desired. Then, when it is ready, shape it into brick form before opening the bag. Now, clean out the clay crock, place a new square of cloth in it. Put the brick of clay on it, press holes down into the brick with one finger and fill these holes with water. Then draw the cloth up around the hole-filled clay. Thus it is made ready for use. If this process is carried out before school opens, the clay will remain in moist condition until the close of school.

When a child wishes to use the clay, he goes to the clay crock, removes the lid, takes out the brick and with a piece of string, cuts off a portion of clay, replacing the remainder in the crock.

A Saturday Feature

Eliminating Quarrels—One Mother's Way

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Maine

Dear Friends:

A recent letter dealing with the adjustment of unpleasantness between two little sisters was most interesting to me, and brought back to mind many similar problems in my own family.

I early learned that to separate out the individual viewpoints and interests of the children involved in a quarrel usually required more time and wisdom that I could command, at the moment. Such complete analysis of the individuals and the situation as would justify my judging, or deciding who was right and who was wrong, would be the work of many weeks, or even years, and would perhaps be fruitless in the end. This may seem an exaggerated statement, yet any parent knows that the small daily actions and attitudes of a child are the expression of all his experience and all his circumstances.

A sudden quarrel, or a more prolonged maladjustment, may be dealt with impersonally, as an ugly shadow which must be dissipated by loving-kindness on the part of everybody in the family. Household peace and happiness are the common right of all.

* * *

Often, when my children were very small, I found order quickly reestablished when I commanded the belligerents to stand face to face and look at each other—not to touch or to speak, but merely to look. Invariably, a few seconds of seeing clearly, eye to eye, was enough; the quarrel would dissolve in laughter.

The disturbing belief of clashing personalities within the family may require months, or even years, of loving thought before a complete adjustment is realized, yet this work has brought the keenest joy and satisfaction. Usually the sharp occasions when such frictions must seem most aggressive have been effectively handled after fair examination of the parents' thought. Children reflect very quickly, in irritation, discontent, and ill temper, any perturbed condition due to financial worry, or social maladjustment, on the part of the elders. The utmost care and wisdom is necessary to protect the family from the undue intrusion of either persons, or thoughts and conditions, which are disturbing.

Sometimes, especially when my husband was away from home, the atmosphere at meal time would be distressingly tinged with ill-temper. I could usually correct this by deliberately introducing a topic of conversation, often reading a short excerpt from the Monitor, of cheerful news-interest. Children of grammar and high school age enjoy discussion and debate; they like to form and express opinions of their own.

The Parent

This tendency may either lead to quarrelsomeness, or it may be turned into constructive thought and conversation.

The planning and arrangement of the house itself affects family harmony. A separate bed and drawer or dresser space should be provided. A second bathroom, or at least a lavatory and toilet, is conducive to orderliness and comfort.

It seems to me a serious mistake for a parent to assume that all families quarrel; that brothers naturally resent their sisters, and that sisters find brothers a bore and a nuisance. Children do not feel jealous of a new baby unless taught to do so by unpleasant suggestion and example. When free to express their true selfhood, children are naturally generous and loving, and willing to be happy.

Of course the individual tendencies of each child must, in the long run, be carefully considered. For example, I have one son who was always inclined to be irritable when hungry; finding him apparently the center of a furious disturbance, I often took him aside and gave him an extra glass of milk, or a few crackers, not as a bribe, or a blind to separate him from the others, but as a means of supplying his immediate need. Another, a little daughter, required frequent periods of rest and quiet, in which she could think and detach herself from irritations. Another daughter seemed to resent my insistence on her daily nap; I found that, left to her own devices, she would omit the nap for two or three days without trouble, and then she would "sleep around the clock." After she began school, she often retired early in the evening and woke up completely refreshed for the next day. It is possible, if not always easy, to give kindly consideration to such individual needs without pampering or "spoiling" the child.

Occasionally the need is to silence discord immediately, regardless of its cause, or the issue which the children believe should be settled. Discussion, prolonged reasoning, attempts at adjustment, all add to the confusion; the only effective way to stop the quarrel is to stop it, allowing no one the doubtful privilege of a last word. The plaintive question, "Why can't you listen to my side of it?" may be met by the calm assertion of authority, "I am your mother, and I have said that we must have silence for the present." This method is effective only if the children know that, in due time, Mother will certainly hear their side and consider it; if, indeed, there is anything left to consider after a period of silent thought!

(Mrs.) M. F. J.

* * *

When Ball Met Windowpane

Massachusetts

Dear Parents:

Spring is here I am sure. Balls are busy in the backyard and our young people need to be watchful where they go! The other afternoon son and his pal decided they would swing the tennis rackets; for a while all went well and then a crash and a kitchen windowpane was no more.

At first, when the boys came to tell me, it seemed to be quite a joke and son said, "Give me the money, Mother, and I'll get a new glass and Dad can fix it." Instead, I handed him his own pocketbook and said, "You'll have to buy the necessary materials with your own money." He looked much surprised, but with never a word, took his money and started off.

Both boys are Scouts and "Pal" is a Star Scout. Both are always looking for chances to help win Merit Badges. When they returned "Pal" said, "May I try to set the glass? It will help me with my Merit Badges."

I told them to go ahead. It took them two hours, but the work was well done, when finished, and I feel sure that they both will be more careful of windows hereafter.

(Mrs.) C. M. R.

A Saturday Column

Scholarship to Study Painting or Music

Under the auspices of the Board of Governors of the United States House of the Cité Universitaire in Paris, two Woolley Scholarships are offered for the year beginning Oct. 1, 1938, to students in painting or sculpture. Two scholarships are likewise offered to students in instrumental music. The scholarships consist of a room in the United States House and $600 for the year, payable quarterly.

To qualify for these scholarships a candidate must: (1) be an American citizen; (2) be a graduate of a college or university, or professional school; (3) be between 19 and 32 years of age, unmarried; and (4) have a good working knowledge of the French language.

For application blanks, apply to the Institute of International Education, 2 West Forty-fifth Street, New York. The closing date for filing credentials is May 1.

Cultural Relations Section

The Ministry of Education of Yugoslavia has recently established a Section of Cultural Relations for the purpose of diffusing in other countries a knowledge of the cultural institutions of Yugoslavia.

—From News Bulletin of the Institute of International Education.

Let Pupils Help Run Their Schools

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The scene is a meeting of the Home Room Program Committee. Twenty-four boys and girls are planning the programs for the following week. There are pupils from each of the grades of the junior high school, a boy and a girl from each of the 12 home rooms in the building. The chairman is presiding; the secretary is seated at a front table. No teacher is present. The minutes of the last week's meeting have been read and approved.

"Mr. Chairman," says an eighth grade lad.

"Robert Jones," replies the chairman.

"I move that our current events program next week be on the subject of China. We know that this is one of the big problems of the world. It affects us a great deal."

"Second the motion," responds a member.

Then follows a lively discussion of the questions which are to be asked. It seems that every member of the committee has a pet question. Many ideas show that the boys and girls have been discussing the problem of China's future.

The task of the committee, once the subject has been chosen, is to select four or five thoughtful and provocative questions for use in the home rooms. The "home room period" is only 15 minutes in length, though oftentimes the discussion waxes so lively that by mutual consent it is carried over into the study period which immediately follows the home room period. The pupils of the school have indicated that they gain much more from a short, lively discussion on a live topic than from a longer, less interesting period devoted to a worn-out, preachy, traditional subject.

Sometimes the general home room program committee has such a grand discussion of its own that it cannot select the questions in its allotted time. Then the chairman appoints a sub-committee to meet at another time to get the program ready for the principal's approval and mimeographing in the office.

Isn't this the way to teach boys and girls to teach themselves? The first law of learning is interest! Teacher-improved programs are too frequently formal and stereotyped. Let us use the keen enthusiasm of our pupils to make school life vital and meaningful.

Haydn Pearson

For Better Letter Writing

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Recently an executive of a large local organization came to a secretarial school and asked to have help in the matter of letter writing. Not being permitted to join in the class where some stenographers of his firm were attending, this business man asked for some special tutoring.

An advanced student in that school who had proven herself in the matter of letter writing, was called upon to take up the tutoring work. So, on two nights a week between 5 and 6 o'clock, the art and science of letter writing was presented as a strong, kindly and clear message-making, and these facts were accepted and used by the business executive.

Some of the points brought out in this course were: (1) attitude; (2) interest; (3) point of view; (4) understanding of all the issues involved in the correspondence between individuals. Another interesting outgrowth of this work was the collecting and criticizing of various types of letters. Both the tutor and the business man joined in this analysis with fervor. On many occasions with letters so analyzed, entirely new missives were written to the great pleasure and enjoyment of the executive. In turn, these new, or rewritten messages were subjected to sternest tests.

Upon proving that he could write an outstanding letter on any subject or problem, to anyone, this man was sent on his way, very pleased in his higher knowledge of the art and science of writing a business letter.

A day or so ago the tutor received a note from the executive in which he told her how much actual enjoyment he was experiencing in writing and dictating correspondence, which before the course, was annoying, and sometimes, despairing toil.

Paths Into Realms of Gold

Approaches to the Child's Enjoyment of Literature

By Florence Piper Tuttle

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Recently it was the writer's good fortune to share a very happy experience. A group of children and their teacher were thoroughly enjoying the story of Roland and Siegfried. An atmosphere of delight and good feeling permeated the classroom. At a glance one could see that the teacher of those children had established a teacher-pupil relationship whereby each child was drinking at the original source, was meeting the experiences themselves. How they reveled in listening! How delighted they were to draw comparisons between the brave deeds of Roland and Siegfried and those of the present day! How eager they were to dramatize events of the story, to draw pictures depicting real courage and bravery and how ready they were to put their heroes into a modern hall of fame!

One came away from that delightful experience with the feeling that nothing in the world more enhances a desire for better living than the right kind of literature, well taught. The sound ethical value of that lesson may not have been apparently stressed but unconsciously each child sensed a feeling of courage, of better living, of uplift. One came away from that lesson with the wish that every teacher of English literature would make her subject and its appeal the basic approach to the problems of everyday living, the things with which character training is trying to deal.

The teacher of literature has every opportunity, through a study of the characters in a story or play, to show children that much of the pleasure and, in fact, much of the success of life depends upon how well we understand the fellow being about us. She has the opportunity every day of her life to impress upon the children the thought that a happy, successful life depends upon how well one lives with other people. Through injecting a study of social ethics into her literature, she develops an understanding of some of the social problems of life, she gives to work and to labor a sense of dignity, she imparts a sympathetic attitude toward the joys and cares of others.

Lifts Child Above The Commonplace

The teacher who cultivates in the child right attitudes toward his reading is giving to teaching and to life a tremendous contribution. For it is through reading that the child is lifted above the ordinary and the commonplace, is given a keen sense of enjoyment, is inspired to lofty ideas. What the child reads with pleasure is usually read with profit; what is read otherwise does not bring the same returns. For this reason the material not only must be chosen with great care, but the right sort of treatment must be given to it in order to get the desired results.

While the teacher of literature is developing character in the child, she is dealing with the emotions which are delicate things, sometimes lifted to a high level and sometimes remaining dormant. Hence the approach to a lesson is most important. Through presentation of her subject matter, the teacher must develop in the children an unconscious recognition of its moral worth without making it too apparent. This approach which someone has called "setting the stage" or "getting the child in the proper mood for a selection" serves as a background for what is to follow and creates an appreciative and open-minded atmosphere. Sometimes a few facts about the author's life help to throw light upon the story or poem, and at the same time aid the child in better understanding the author's purpose for writing it. If there are difficult words or phrases to be interpreted, a wise teacher will see that the meaning of new words are developed first of all through context rather than through use of the dictionary. There is probably no better way to arouse a real interest in literature than to have the children listen to the reading of a selection by someone whose voice and manner reflect the thoughts behind the author's words.

And if the selection is to be thoroughly enjoyed by the children, the teacher must beware of an over-analysis, of an over-questioning of it. It is a way to a delightful adventure, or a lovely way of re-telling one's own experience in words that have color and music. There is, therefore, no "teaching" of a bit of literature but rather such presentation of it for enjoyment that a receptive mood is aroused and much joy is shared. The emotions that have been aroused might lose their delicacy if intruded upon through discussion. Far better it is for the child to think over the lovely lines, to re-read the passages that have most appealed, so that the loveliness grows under his attention.

Enhanced by Correlation With Other Arts

After the teacher and children have thoroughly enjoyed the pictures and the imagery of the selection at hand, the beauty may be further enhanced and enjoyed through a fine correlation with the higher arts. The more literature is correlated with music, art, dramatics, the dance, the more fully is it enjoyed. We recently saw the "Shepherd's Psalm" beautifully presented to a sixth-grade group. The teacher brought out the loveliness, restfulness, and reverence of the Psalm through showing the children certain pictures that seemed to express the atmosphere—"Autumn" by Anton Mauve and "The Shepherdess" by Millet. One little girl said the whole thing reminded her of the feeling in "Meditation" from Thais. So a common feeling seemed to bring the pictures, literature and music together.

Many times, while enjoying poems and stories that illustrate courage and heroism, the children may make up a song or a dance that carries the feeling still further. Sometimes, they wish to express a poem or certain of its lines on paper. This often occurs in presenting poems as picturesque and delicate as Housman's "Loveliest of Trees," or Frost's "Stopping by the Woods on a Snowy Evening," or Elinor Wylie's "Velvet Shoes."

Another poem or story may bring out the desire to dance. A group of children upon hearing "I Want to Sing" (Bristley) said they wanted to dance to the music of Mendelssohn's "Spring Song." Poem, picture and dance created a more satisfying and lasting impression than merely the words of the poem, lovely as they were. Children often want to act out their poems through pantomime.

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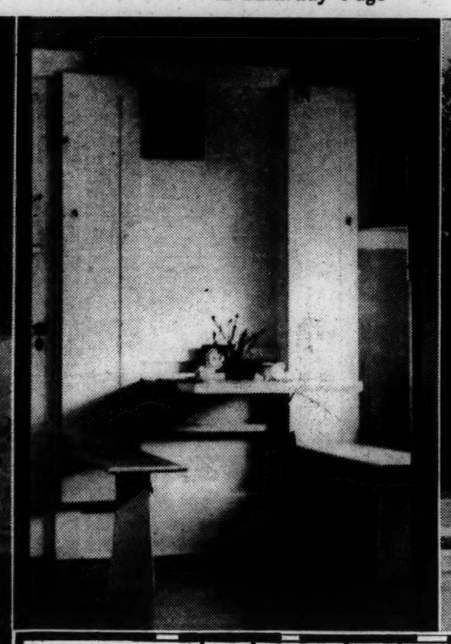

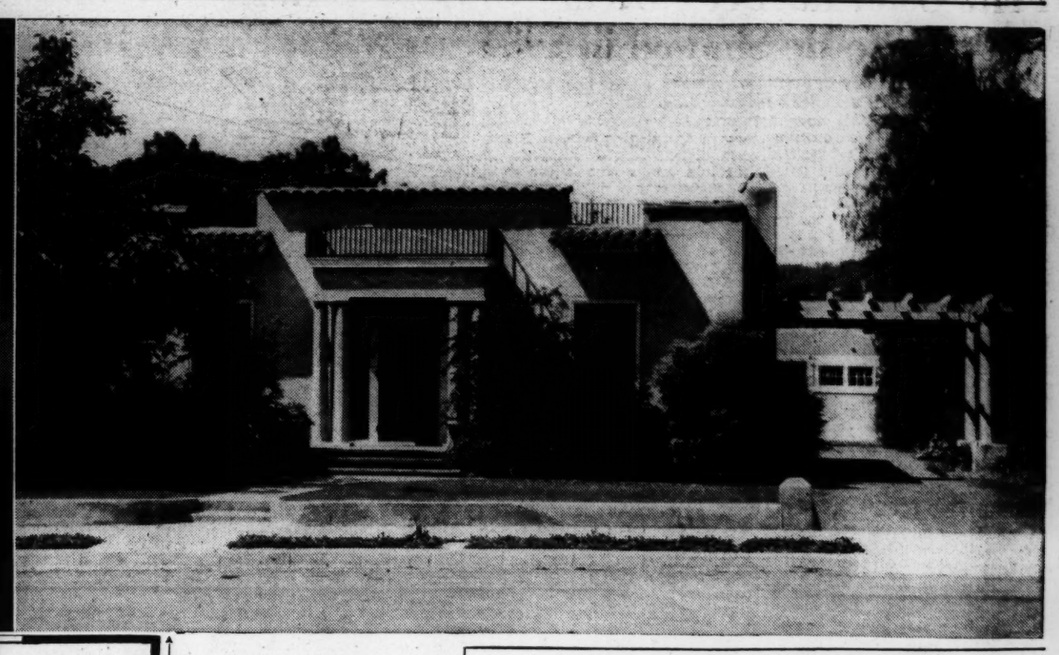

Photos © by Kathrine Morrison

This one-story house in Los Gatos, northern California, is a good example of the compact comfort possible in the bungalow type of home. Three bedrooms, numerous built-in features, marked economy of space and Spanish suggestion in the roof tiles and stucco walls are outstanding characteristics. . . . The entrance is directly into the living room, its fireplace end shown at the left. Here the ruddy tone of the redwood trim is offset by green in the tiles, the sheen of the brasses on the mantel and the black frame of the decorative panel. . . . The table and the seats of the two-person dinette, shown in the center picture, fold back into the wall space and are concealed by shutting the doors the seats are hung on. . . . Figures on the plan refer to built-in furniture as follows: 1, bookcases; 2, sideboard; 3, hot water heater; 4, cupboards; 5, sink; 6, "dinette"; 7, china cabinet; 8, fruit and vegetable cooler; 9, housemaid's cupboard; 10, refrigerator; 11, wash tubs; 12, cupboards. . . . Gas burners, hung from floor timbers, supply heat

A Six-Room California Bungalow

By Kathrine Morrison

Los Gatos, Calif.

Local and climatic conditions can no more be ignored in architecture than in food or clothing. Invariably the best and most satisfying buildings are those that are normal outgrowths of their natural and man-made surroundings. What are some of the conditions that prevail in Northern California—conditions that must have a direct bearing on domestic architecture?

In the smaller homes the average housewife does her own work, either unaided or with only a minimum of outside help. So the house must be planned in a way that insures the greatest convenience in the accomplishment of household tasks. Generally this plan takes the form of a dwelling on one floor only, with a minimum of passages and waste space and a maximum of those mechanical devices that make housework easy.

Thus the small modern house in Northern California is usually of the bungalow type, completely equipped with labor-saving appliances—up-to-date electric or gas cooker, storage water heater, refrigerator and vacuum cleaner. As most householders are owners of one or more cars, there must be a roomy garage.

A No-Cellar Region

What effect does the climate have on the house? There are a number of things which are bound to impress visitors from colder and less favored regions. Among them is the absence of an entrance hall, considered so essential in more severe climates; also the absence of any cellar in the average small home.

Floor heaters, operated either by gas or electricity, are suspended under the flooring. Whatever supplementary heat is needed is usually supplied by some portable apparatus or by an occasional open fire. Most of these houses have a fireplace in the living room, where crackling logs provide a cheery blaze on chilly evenings.

Most houses have screened porches. As the weather is seldom very cold, these can be used as additional bedrooms practically the entire year round. They are also used as living rooms in the summer, when they are undoubtedly the pleasantest place to be in. Also, small screened laundries often adjoin the kitchen.

Favor Semi-Tropic Styles

Somehow the Spanish or other Mediterranean type of architecture seems better suited than any other to the brilliant sunshine, blue skies and semi-tropical foliage. So the most attractive of these small houses are frankly Spanish, or show traces of this influence in such details as porticos, wrought iron railings or pantile roofs.

The small house situated in Los Gatos, which is pictured on this page, embodies many of these typical features. Like hundreds of others in its vicinity, it is built on a concrete foundation. The roof is flat, but the outer walls, of cream colored stucco, are crowned with a ridge of pantiles which gives a Spanish flavor to the elevation at a minimum cost. A hollow space between the ceilings and the roof affords insulation against extremes of temperature.

This little house was built several years ago. If constructed today it would cost slightly over $3,700 including all the plumbing, the floor—and the water storage heaters, provided that the ceilings were made 8 feet 5 inches high.

A tiled terrace runs along the entire street frontage. The front door is reached through a portico supported on columns. This porch or terrace is partially screened from view by thick shrubs. There is another sheltered entrance at the side of the house.

The plan is as simple as can be. Not an inch of space is wasted. There are no entrance halls, only a short passage between the bedrooms. Each of the three bedrooms has a roomy closet and two have windows allowing cross-drafts, which are very welcome in the hot weather.

Electricity is only used for lighting. The floor heater set between the living and dining rooms and the storage heater for the hot water and the kitchen stove are all operated by gas.

The kitchen is the cheeriest spot in the house, having no less than five windows. A small one overlooks the side entrance porch, three are over the sink and one is by the "dinette," which is such a sightly and useful feature of the equipment. This dinette, shown in an illustration, is a most compact fitment. When shut, it looks like a shallow cupboard; when open, the doors fold back. Attached to each door are seats with hinged supports which clamp easily into position. The table swings down on stout brackets and accommodates four people.

This folding "dinette" is painted white, as are the walls and woodwork, and the gas cooker is white enamel. An agreeable contrast is provided by the red and beige jaspé linoleum. This note of red is recalled by checked gingham mats used on the folding table and by the cake and bread boxes and other containers, all painted a bright scarlet.

Opening out of this kitchen is a screened porch fitted with a refrigerator and two wash tubs. In this porch is a housemaid's cupboard containing the ironing board and cleaning materials.

Many Built-In Features

For such a small house there is an abundance of built-in fitments. In the kitchen are two low, roomy cupboards at each side of the sink, a china cabinet and a cooler for fruits and vegetables. In the dining room is a well-proportioned built-in sideboard with a china cupboard above it. In the living room are built-in bookcases with glass doors, at each side of the fireplace. Two cupboards are built into the passageway; these have shelves above and drawers underneath.

All these fitments (except in the kitchen and bathroom) are of redwood in its natural color, which is also used for the one-panel doors and all the woodwork.

The ruddy tone of this wood trim has dictated in some degree the color schemes in the various rooms. The walls of all three bedrooms are a deep ivory, but the walls of the living room and dining room are a pale gray. This shade harmonizes particularly well with the redwood, whose terra-cotta tones are recalled in the pattern of some Persian rugs on the oak parquet floors. The dining room furniture is painted black and the prints on the walls are framed in black passe-partout.

In the living room, green and gold strike a contrasting note against the gray and red of the walls. The chairs and couch are upholstered in green, and a silk with a golden sheen covers some of the cushions. A suggestion of the Orient appears in a carved Japanese chair and table, and in some ornamental brasses.

The discrimination shown in the selection and placing of the furniture and accessories proves that distinction and individuality in a home do not depend primarily on size or cost, but on qualites of good taste and judgment.

Victorian Chintzes

Reprinted From the Bulletin of the Metropolitan Museum of Art

English chintzes, whose gay and cheerful tones traditionally have been associated with the charm of the English country house, in their nineteenth-century phases have received little recognition from either historian or collector. Pieces appearing upon occasion among earlier examples have been regarded somewhat in the light of poor relations and dated vaguely within periods sometimes covering 50 years.

Attention has been limited for the most part to the eighteenth century. Then the early and rudimentary efforts of the European worker to approximate the painted cottons of India, led to the establishment of the great printing centers, of which the Oberkampf manufactory at Jouy was a famous example.

With the mechanical improvements and increased output of the nineteenth century, cotton printing became more or less of a commonplace. Once transformed into a modern industry it lost for collectors its historical interest. It is only within the last few years that serious effort has been made to collect and catalogue these nineteenth-century prints.

By means of pattern books, examples preserved in old printing establishments, and pieces contained in public and private collections, an appreciable amount of material has been assembled and published, at once preserving the work of the later English period and aiding in the identification of patterns hitherto unknown.

Thus it is a matter of interest that the Museum lately has added to its excellent collection of printed cottons a group of Victorian prints. Formerly in the collection of an English designer, these are divided into four groups, covering as nearly as can be estimated the years from 1837 to 1890; so they may be said to represent in variety the chintz patterns current during the Victorian era. With the exception of three pieces which are French in origin, all are of English workmanship.

Aside from color, almost the first impression received is one of similarity of pattern. It is only the first group that differs in this respect. Here still may be found the exotic flower, the serrated leaf, and the long-tailed bird with brilliant plumage, reminiscent of eighteenth-century tradition.

But later in the era these vanish, and the flower alone appears, naturalistic in drawing, bold in scale, and vigorous in color, sufficiently cheerful in its simplest form to lighten either a Victorian or present-day corner. Although apparently it was the English garden as a whole that provided inspiration for these gaily colored patterns, the rose clearly was the favorite. In the fullest of full bloom, it furnishes the principal motive, whether of the large cabbage variety or the smaller moss rose or wild rose, modest and delicate in color.

As a rule it is combined with several other flowers. There is scarcely an instance in which this does not occur. Peonies, hydrangeas, tulips, morning-glories, bluebells, all lend themselves harmoniously to the decorative scheme, whether in patterns of branching trunks, large bouquets, undulating stems, or detached sprays.

Mention perhaps may be made, among all these highly ornamental pieces, of certain noticeable and distinctive designs: rich, deeply colored flowers banked solidly in the form of a central column, lightened at the edge by delicately flowering tendrils; bouquets—one of tulips and red and white lilies—caught together in a pattern of garlands and floating ribbons; or again, a design of gracefully ascending flowered stems—highly regarded, it would seem, by the English printers, since it was cited as the best type of chintz pattern to a young designer about to start professional work.

The French pieces are of the same type of design, with perhaps a greater precision of drawing and a more delicate color scale. Certainly in one, marked "Made in France," originality appears in the pattern of wheat sheaves bound with red and blue flowers.

All these pieces are block-printed, sometimes with the addition of copperplate, the later ones on a white or cream percale ground. They approximate, perhaps because of a common source, patterns used today. With their gay colors and charming designs, they appear to offer a whole new series of flower patterns, eminently adapted, it would seem, to modern requirements and modern use.

Frances Little

The Seventh President's Home

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

In these days when so much is heard of Andrew Jackson as political leader, it is timely to have attention called to another side of his character. Sternness and fiery independence made him a successful general and ruthless founder of the spoils system in civil service. That opposite traits controlled his domestic life, is the surprising and dominating impression derived from Stanley F. Horn's book, "The Hermitage, Home of Old Hickory," published by Garrett and Massie, Richmond, at $3.

It is the story of a residence that was the center of a 1,200 acre estate having all the activities that made the typical plantation of the southern states so self-sufficient. If the author had chosen to entitle his work Andrew Jackson in His Home, that would have been quite as fitting, for in giving the story of the house he has gone far beyond usual bounds of such an undertaking.

We learn the extreme gentleness and patience of this childless man toward an adopted nephew; of his constant concern for the welfare of his slaves during his long absence, and his severity toward an overseer who was harsh. That son brought his wife to the Hermitage as their permanent home, and to it came another nephew of whom Jackson was guardian, also to call the place home, to be tutored, and sent to college.

With all the affection and solicitude of a father, he took home at the age of five another ward, orphan of a former business associate, to be reared and educated. Equally did he care for as guardian in his own home, four sons and daughters of another friend.

This bare record is mellowed in the story by extracts from many letters of Jackson and his friends, expressions of kindliness, helpful desire and generosity, with charity and encouragement for their shortcomings. Touching indeed was his devotion to Mrs. Jackson and to her memory, for she passed on between his first election and inauguration.

All this, and Andrew Jackson's profound delight in the quiet surroundings of the Hermitage as expressed in his letters, forms a picture in which his personality and family make the mansion of incidental rather than of central interest. Still, with its furnishings it holds a deeply affecting attraction, that brings into animated reality in our minds the personalities and doings of those who made up the Jackson household for two or three generations. Its eleven rooms are spacious but still seem inadequate for accommodating the large number we find mentioned.

Before Jackson bought the first Hermitage property and occupied its log house in 1804, he had been the leading lawyer of the territory, senator and judge. He was yet in his early forties, with military fame to reach its peak eleven years later with the amazing defeat of the British army outside New Orleans.

It was in 1819 that he built the brick and wood house, which was enlarged in '31, two years after his first inauguration as President. The walls of the present structure are of that earlier year, but the work dates from 1835-36, where rebuilding followed a sweeping fire of a year before. The original bricks, made on the place, must have been of the finest quality to survive the fire.

Some notion of the scale on which Hermitage plantation was operated is suggested by a few allusions to provisions. One October an overseer writes Jackson at the White House that crops were less than usual, and that there were "only 86 hogs and 7 beffes to kill." With no refrigeration available, salt and smoke must have done extensive service in preserving foodstuffs. In fact the smoke-house is said to have cured 20,000 to 25,000 pounds of sides and hams in a season.

That frontier conditions had not improved greatly in the forty years after the settlement of Nashville, is shown by one quoted letter of this President, who wrote that he took 25 days to make the journey to Washington, and at other times 24 and 28. This route was by way of Knoxville, Charlottesville and Fredericksburg. Now it takes about 20 hours by rail and much less by motor. Another mode of travel was by steamboat, down the Cumberland to the Ohio River and up that stream to Wheeling or Pittsburgh, then overland through Cumberland, Maryland to the Capital.

The preservation of this historic house is due to the foresight and devotion of the Ladies' Hermitage Association, formed in 1889 when there seemed imminent danger that the estate would be made a soldiers' home. It is to their long continued zeal and labors in meeting apparently hopeless difficulties, that the nation is indebted for the present complete restoration of the old home, including original furnishings.

Metropolitan Museum of Art

While the most famous period for making chintz was around 1800, the practice continued well into Victorian times with the development of beautiful floral patterns. . . . The Metropolitan Museum of Art has recently acquired a considerable additional collection covering the years from 1837 to 1890. . . . At the top left is an English floral print, made 1872-1886; top right, a bouquet and ribbon design dating 1851-72; below, left, an Indian flower design, 1837-1851; right, below, a floral column design of 1851-1872

Self-Fitting Slip Covers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

A new slip cover material for upholstered chairs and sofas is on the market. It literally stretches itself over the furniture, fitting it like a glove and looking as though it were the upholstery itself, for this new elastic fabric may be extended in both directions, yet resulting in a smooth fit. In appearance, this is a rough-mixture textile, made in several prevailing colors. It is possible to purchase one of three cuts according to whether the armchair to be covered is of the club, Cogswell, or wing type. Two cuts are possible for the davenport, either the regular or bed size.

Each cover is made in one piece, with elastic around the legs of the chair or davenport. It is pulled on over the top of the chair, stretched down and tied under the seat with four criss-cross ties. Extra folds of material in the creases between the arms and the seat are then tucked into the cracks of the chair, making the arms and seat fit with remarkable smoothness.

Events in New York

The Tenth Annual Antiques Exposition will be held in the Hotel Commodore from April 11 to April 16.

The Metropolitan Museum is holding a special exhibition of old pattern books, lace, embroidery and woven textiles, which will continue through May 1.

The Brooklyn Museum will open on April 8 an exhibition of eighteenth century American pewter and samplers.

At the Newark (N. J.) Museum there is current an exhibition of Swedish Arts and Crafts, continuing till May 1.

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Much of Red Sox Success Will Depend on Pitchers—Amateur Hockey Finale

Fritz Ostermueller Nearing Promise He Showed in 1934

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C., April 9—More apparent as the training season progresses, and the opening of the regular campaign approaches, is the improvement of Fred Ostermueller, the left-hander. Fred was a "seven-inning" pitcher last year, winning only three championship games, but today he stands ready to help the Red Sox climb back into the first division of the American League.

The confidence that Ostermueller voiced during the early days of conditioning at Sarasota, has been substantiated by his work in exhibition games. Against all types of hitting, Fritz was almost unbeatable.

"I feel great," Ostie said recently, "and I see no reason why I shouldn't have my best year. My arm hindered me all during 1937, but that trouble has been corrected, as you know. I've been able to bear down in these exhibition games and come out feeling stronger than ever. This club really needs better pitching and I sure hope I can do my part."

Flattering Reputation

When Ostermueller joined the Red Sox in 1934, he brought with him a flattering minor league reputation from Rochester, of the International League. That first season in the American League he won 10 games for the Red Sox, compiling an earned run average of 3.48. In 1935, '36 and '37 he went downhill. Today he is ready to climb back.

Johnny Marcum is another holdover who has stopped the opposition cold in exhibition games. When the team left Florida, John was giving Ostermueller and Grove a race for the best spring mound record. The big right-hander looks better this spring than ever before and may be ready to approach the record he established with the Athletics in 1935.

Won 13 Last Year

In '35, Marcum added 17 victories to the Philadelphia total and was an outstanding hurler. He has never equalled, or even come close to, that number of triumphs since joining the Red Sox. He won 13 last season.

♪ ♪ ♪

Joe Gordon, the Yankee's second baseman, may be the most prominent rookie of the current season, but he may be pushed into the background before July 4 by one or two of the young Red Sox pitchers.

♪ ♪ ♪

Jim Bagby, Jr., for instance, is attracting much attention on this training tour. The young right-hander is handicapped, because the critics will always think of him as the son of the former Cleveland star, Jim, Sr. Junior's record will be weighed with that of his Dad.

♪ ♪ ♪

But Jim, Jr., mea s to stand on his own pitching. Except for an occasional wild streak, the youngster showed Manager Joe Cronin plenty in Sarasota.

♪ ♪ ♪

Rookie Bagby has the courage of his Dad. He is never bothered by tight situations, or dangerous batters. "I just give them everything I've got," is the way the boy explains his mastery over opponents.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Red Sox batting slump in the South seems to have bothered everyone except Cronin, who passes it off by reminding the scribes that victories do not count until after the bell rings. However, hitting is a good habit to get into, whether in the spring or summer.

♪ ♪ ♪

Perhaps the poor showing of the Sox sluggers in the Grapefruit League can be traced to the fact that most of the playing fields in Florida have distant fences. Many of the long flies that settled in the gloves of outfielders, would have been against or even over major league barriers.

E. R.

Olympics Hope To End Season With Victories

Line-up at Garden Tonight

Olympics		Sherbrooke
J. Harris, lw		rw, Comier
Spain, c		c, H. Harris
Guibord, rw		lw, Gagnon
Lynch, ld		rd, Leroux
Stubbs, rd		ld, Frenette
Frazier, g		g, Sequin

Boston Spares: Splaine, Roberts, Ford, Allen, Desrosiers, Lax, Jeremiah, Dewey, Costello. Sherbrooke spares: Ranger, Larochelle, Laforest, Henri, Bastian.

Game starts at 8:30 p. m.

As the Boston Olypmics put on final preparations for their last two games of the season tonight and tomorrow afternoon at the Boston Garden with the rugged Sherbrooke Red Raiders, champions of the Provincial League, the boys and Coach Hago Harrington can look back over the past season with satisfaction.

Not only have they won their share of the games, both at home and on the road, but they have found favor with thousands of enthusiastic amateur hockey followers. For the past three months the week-end crowds have steadily increased, establishing new amateur records in this city. There is every indication that this week end will see the largest crowd of the season at the Garden rink.

The visiting Raiders come to Boston boasting the record of being the only team this winter to hold an edge on Harrington's men. They defeated the Olympics in a thrilling overtime battle in Sherbrooke, 2 to 1, early in the season and turned back the Bostonians at the Garden by a 5-to-1 score later on.

Led by an old Boston favorite, Archie Wilcox, former Bruin's defenseman, the Sherbrooke team numbers many of the finest amateurs ever to lace on skates. Besides having a stellar offensive threat in the persons of Roger Comier, ex-Providence Reds' star, Paul Gagnon and Hank Henri, the invaders have the best defensive squad in Canada.

In the Sherbrooke net will be one of the outstanding goaltenders of the Provincial League, Patsy Sequin. In both games with Boston, Sequin was superb, turning back shot after shot fired in by the flying wings.

The Olympics, with the addition of Jerry Desrosiers, fleet wing, will be ready for the Red Raiders. Despite the loss of the veteran defenseman, Art Smith, the local club will be able to take care of its goaltender, Ted Frazier. Joe Lynch and Junie Stubbs will work on the first defense while Bill Splaine and Jim Roberts will alternate. Coach Harrington has plans of relieving Lynch with Jack Costello, recently converted wing.

Paul Guibord, who missed last week's game because of a business trip, will be back on the first line with Frank Spain and Jack Harris. Desrosiers will team on the second line with Junie Allen and George Ford. A third line of Johnny Lax, Bob Jeremiah, and Al Dewey will be ready to spell the second line.

Boston's 1938 Baseball Hopes in Camera Shots

1—(Left to Right) Herb Pennock, Tommy Daly, Joe Cronin, Hugh Duffy, Red Sox. 2—Lefty Grove, Red Sox. 3—Win Green and Tom Yawkey. 4—Johnny Riddle, Bees. 5—Fritz Ostermueller, Red Sox. 6—Roy Johnson, Bees. 7—Elbie Fletcher, Bees. 8—Casey Stengel and Bob Quinn, Bees. 9—Gene Desautels, Moe Berg, and Johnny Peacock, Red Sox

Southern Pick-Ups

'Don't Count Us Out'—Cochrane

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C., April 9—True to tradition, Mickey Cochrane refuses to concede the American League pennant to the Yankees.

"Sure, they're tough," the Detroit Tiger manager told me recently, "but I believe we have a chance to win this year. Winning three straight pennants is a big assignment. I well remember 1936, when the Tigers tried to make it three in a row. Boy, oh boy, what a season!

"Cleveland will be tougher this year, and despite the injury to Appling, Jimmy Dykes has a good club at Chicago.

"You hear a lot of the Yankees' power, but Detroit has some pretty fair hitters," Mickey continued, "Charley Gehringer, Hank Greenberg, Dixie Walker and Rudy York are all power hitters, and all have shown fine form in spring drills. Then we have some rookies who may develop into first-class major leaguers. Roy Cullenbine and Mark Christman are the most promising.

Rowe Is Questionable

"I read where some of the boys have consigned Schoolboy Rowe to the pitching ash-heap. I don't know about Rowe. At times he has shown much of his old-time stuff. It will be several weeks before his value is known. If he comes back we will be hard to stop.

"Eldon Auker, Roxy Lawson and Tommy Bridges will form the backbone of our hurling squad. Bridges, one of the best pitchers in baseball, was not up to form last year. He should come back with a bang in 1938. Boots Poffenberger, a right-hander, and Jake Wade, a southpaw with a world of stuff, round out the holdovers. Vernon Kennedy, secured in the trade with the White Sox, should have a good year. He was a good pitcher in Chicago, and will get more batting support from the Tigers.

"No, they can't count the Tigers out of the race. Not at this early date."

Completely Recovered

The Detroit manager, completely recovered from his unfortunate experience in Yankee Stadium last summer, would give most anything for the chance to don mask and protector, but he is definitely set on running his Bengals from the bench.

"My playing days are over," said Mickey. "I'm sure of that. But I wouldn't mind getting back in there again. I guess any ball player would feel the same way. There's something about this old game that gets under your skin. It never leaves you."

♪ ♪ ♪

One of Cochrane's former team mates and buddies, Jimmy Dykes, may be forced out of retirement this year. The White Sox pilot, who had hoped to stay on the sidelines for good, is considering a return to active duty while Shortstop Luke Appling is out.

♪ ♪ ♪

Dykes, of course, has Marvin Owen, a first-class third baseman. But Jim might shift Marvin to short and go back to third himself.

♪ ♪ ♪

After watching that Newark club knock down opponents—major or minor—in the Grapefruit League, one wonders if the Yankees will ever run out of championship talent.

♪ ♪ ♪

It is the opinion of many critics that at least three or four players on the current Newark roster could make the grade with a majority of big league outfits. But they must mark time in the International League until the Yanks need replacements.

♪ ♪ ♪

In Charley Keller, the former University of Maryland star, Newark and the Yankees have a boy who some day will be a great hitter. He is scheduled to join the New York club in 1939. Watch for him.

Arena Ping-Pong Draws Thousands Despite Weather

Ping-pong's hold on Greater Boston's fandom withstood an "acid test" last night in the face of a howling northeaster and it came through with flying colors as more than 4000 persons were at the Boston Arena to witness an amazing exhibition of back-hand shots, sizzling drives, almost impossible recoveries, and remarkable footwork.

Many who were led to join the 8 p. m. box office crush because they had heard that this table game offered its own peculiar variety of thrills were completely satisfied with the exhibitions staged by Laszlo Bellak, United States champion, Sandor Glancz, former holder of many European and American titles, Lou Pagliaro, 17-year-old "mighty atom," John Abrahams, New York City champion, Les Lowry, New England champion, and Ruth Hughes Aarons, undefeated women's champion of the world.

Laughs Change to Cheers

But to the jesting few who mingled with the crowds to get some laughs out of what they ignorantly believed to be a "parlor game for the social set," there were disappointments galore. The laughs changed to cheers as the masters of the game went through their exhibitions, bringing the spectators to their feet time after time. Play centered on a nine-by-five foot table in the middle of the Arena floor that looked like a minature piece of furniture surrounded by the great stands. But the players themselves pivoted around the table as though it were a gridiron, recovering shots sometimes as far as 20 to 30 feet from the table, and returning to meet an opponent's change of pace which sent the ball deftly and lightly over the five-inch net.

Spectacular Play

Scores were of small concern. No titles were involved, and the players centered on the spectacular rather than the strategic points of the game. Ruth Aarons, the girl who has never lost a match in competition, performed with clockwork precision, proving a worthy match for her male opponents. Like every sport, each contestant was proficient in some particular department of the game. Miss Aarons showed remarkably well in her recoveries. Bellak combined his left-handed technique at the table with acrobatic capers and a bit of humor. He used his feet to bounce balls back to the table from all angles of the court.

Lowry, the local champion, had a remarkable back-hand, Pagliaro displayed his "bullet drive," and Glancz lived up to his reputation as a change-of-pace artist and a master of finesse in most branches of the game. Abrahams was so proficient in all departments that it was difficult to single out his specialty.

While Miss Aarons was featured as the star attraction of the evening, Bellak virtually "stole the show" with his spectacular exhibition of what can be done with a ping-pong ball. Backhand, overhand, underhand shots were all the same to him. Departing from regulation play, he bounced the balls back over the net off his forehead, elbow and knee. He even blew them back with his breath. And when he settled down into real play, this member of the Hungarian team that took the Swaytling Cup away from America this year, was about the best in the game today.

As the result of Greater Boston's determined display of enthusiasm over the game in the face of a biting northeast hail-storm, plans are already said to be underway to bring to Boston some of the competitive title tournaments now attracting unusual interest in Europe and the British Isles.

Marathon Has Two Changes This Year—Start and Finish

There will be two changes in this year's annual B. A. A. Marathon on Patriot's Day—the start and the finish.

In faraway Hopkinton, Walter Brown will carry on the tradition of his father—the late Walter Brown—in firing the pistol which starts the runners off on the 26-mile, 385-yard run to Boston's Exeter Street.

At the finish a bright yellow line will be painted, not on the macadam road, but on rough planks which cover the construction work on the Boylston Street subway extension.

As for the rest of the race, it will be the same old story for the runners. Up hill, down dale, around corners—plod, plod, plod.

The entry list undoubtedly will reach the 200 mark by the time this forty-second Marathon is scheduled to start. Most of the veterans will be back, augmented by a group of hopeful youngsters.

No Word From De Mar

Word hasn't been received as yet from the veteran of them all, Clarence De Mar, seven times winner of the event, starting in 1911 and repeating in 1922, 1924, 1927, 1928, and 1930. But he probably will be at the starting line. De Mar doesn't expect to lead the field to the tape any more. "I just run for the enjoyment of it," the Keene (N. H.) school teacher declared after finishing in fourteenth place last year. Despite the fact De Mar has been finishing well behind the leaders during the past few years, he always receives an ovation from the crowd as he trots down to the finish mark. Of all the Marathoners ever to run this race, he is the most loved of them all.

The B. A. A. Marathon record is held by Leslie Pawson of Pawtucket, R. I., who in 1933 covered the distance 2h. 31m. 1 3-5s. Pawson is expected back into the fold again this year. While he has not finished first since his record-breaking victory in 1933, the Rhode Island runner always rates a heavy favorite.

Young Entry a Question

Whether Walter Young of Verdun, Quebec, will be back this year to defend the title he won last year is a question. Reports from Verdun say that Young will not be able to get away. However, when the time draws near officials of Verdun may have a change of heart and send their star Marathoner to Boston.

Smiling John Kelley of Arlington, winner in 1935, already has filed his entry, and is one of the top favorites to reach the tape first. Last year he finished second to Young, fifth in 1936, and second in 1934. Followers who have watched him work out this year report that he is in the best condition since he last won the race. His legs are stronger and he has developed more speed.

This year's B. A. A. classic will have quite an internationl tinge. Tom Kanaly, manager of the race, has been informed by George Demeter of Boston, who yearly places the laurel wreath on the victor in Olympic fashion, that a young Greek Marathoner from Athens is on his way to America to compete in this race.

Word From England

Word also has been received from Douglas G. A. Lowe, secretary of the British Amateur Athletic Association in London that one of England's best Marathon runners, George Shaw, will run here.

With these runners from Greece and England, and the usual Canadian entry, the B. A. A. run will field some of the best long-distance runners in the world.

The Hopkinton-to-Boston run conforms with the Olympic conditions which take their requirements from the ancient Grecian historical run from the Plain of Marathon to Athens by the soldier runner, Pheidippides, bearing news of victory in 490 B. C.

Ellison "Tarzan" Brown, the Rhode Island Indian who won the event in 1936 and came within two minutes of breaking Pawson's record, is expected to make another attempt this year. In last year's race Brown finished way down the list—in thirty-first place.

From now until Patriot's Day scantily clad runners may be seen plodding along the roads putting in hours of practice for the B. A. A. Marathon—each hoping he will be the first to break that tape on Exeter Street on Patriot's Day.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Detroit (A) 7, Buffalo (IL) 6.
Boston (N) 9, Savannah (Sally) 1.
St. Louis (N) 12, Mobile (SE) 1.
Philadelphia (N) 8, Birmingham (SA) 1.
Montreal (IL) 9, Columbus (AA) 5.
Kansas City (AA) 20, Syracuse (IL) 15.
Newark (IL) 3, Toronto (IL) 0.
Philadelphia (N) "B" team 5, Montgomery (SEL) 5, tie, called by agreement.

Yale Hockey Coach Resigns His Post

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 9 (AP)—Malcolm Farmer, chairman of athletics at Yale, officially announced yesterday that Holcomb York, Elis' hockey coach during the past 10 years, has resigned.

Farmer said York, who sent his resignation in a letter from Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, had been offered a post as supervisor and head coach with the opportunity of less work, following the close of the season last month.

Memorial to Ardent Hockey Booster

By a Staff Photographer

George V. Brown Trophy

Hockey Memorial to Late A. A. U. Official Recently Won by the Boston Olympics for 1938. It Is a Permanent Trophy to the Winner of the United States Amateur Hockey Championship

Once Proud Weetamoe Heads For Wrecker's Sledge Hammer

BRISTOL, R. I., April 9 (AP)—The last chapter of a tale of sea frustration, of fame always near at hand but never quite achieved, was written here last night when the once proud Weetamoe, twice an America's Cup defense aspirant, was started toward the port of discarded racing sloops—the junk pile.

Weetamoe, ill-starred from the very day of launching, twice failed to earn the right to defend the battered old mug for which Sir Thomas Lipton so often and so fruitlessly challenged. Now she has been sold by Chandler Hovey of New York, the last yachtsman to own her, to the Feritas Corporation of Fall River, Mass. An inglorious end to a brilliant racing career is all that awaits her now, for she will be cut up for the metal that is in her.

Weetamoe's reverses trace all the way back to the day of her scheduled launching on May 9, 1930, when, before an assemblage of yachting enthusiasts and socially prominent New Englanders and New Yorkers, her cradle stuck on the ways and the launching necessarily was postponed. Two days later, without benefit of whistles and flag wavings, Weetamoe was launched on her career, a career which never found fulfillment.

Lost in Shuffle

In 1930 she opposed Enterprise, Yankee and Whirlwind in eliminations to determine the sloop which would defend the cup against Lipton's Shamrock V and, despite a series of successes in the trials, was lost in the shuffle when the cup committee assembled to select the defender.

Although she was not picked in 1930, the competition between her and Enterprise was so hotly contested that the ultimate choice was in doubt up until the final meeting of the committee. The announcement of Enterprise's selection, following a brief series of tests, occasioned widespread surprise as many followers of the preliminary events regarded Weetamoe as the best all-around boat of the four built that year, for the express purpose of thwarting Lipton's burning ambition.

Built for a New York syndicate headed by Junius S. Morgan and George Nichols, the all-bronze sloop was purchased after the 1930 trials by Frederick H. Prince, who entered her in the 1934 trials, where she was beaten by Rainbow and Yankee, although changes had been made in her lead keel in an attempt to give her greater stability and speed.

Faces Sledge Hammer

Subsequently Chandler Hovey bought Weetamoe, raced her in the New York Yacht Club series of 1936 and apparently planned to again try for the Cup defense nomination with her. Hovey, however, bought Rainbow from Harold S. Vanderbilt, dressed her with Weetamoe's spars, sails and rigging and relegated the once swift racer to a cradle, high and dry in the Hereshoff yards.

Many triumphs were included in her record, scores of trophies were among her achievements and countless thrills recorded in her log, but Weetamoe, hauled out at Bristol, abandoned by her crew and stripped of her racing gear, was left to her fate. Yesterday fate, this time in prosaic mood, nominated the fleet, nimble craft for her last race—a losing race against the wreckers' sledges.

Around the Hub

The fifth annual New England intercollegiate golf tournament has changed its dates to May 20 and 21 at the Oakley Country Club, Watertown, Mass. This change of dates is expected to allow a larger field than last year as there will be no competition with the Eastern intercollegiates.

♪ ♪ ♪

In the tournament last year the following colleges entered teams—Dartmouth, Holy Cross, Harvard, Bowdoin, Middlebury, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Amherst, Massachusetts State, Rhode Island, Brown, Boston College, Tufts and New Hampshire.

♪ ♪ ♪

Dartmouth won the 1937 team title and Willie Turnesa, Holy Cross, won the individual championship with 139 for the 36 holes, and Ralph C. Wright of Dartmouth was runner-up with 140. Again this year there will be the individual and team title competitions as well as the Whitcher Cup.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Twilight Four-Ball League spring division golf schedule is out. The league will open April 29 and close June 30. The teams in the league are Brae Burn, Wellesley, Commonwealth, Weston, Winchester and Charles River.

♪ ♪ ♪

Bill Stewart, Milton resident, who is piloting the Chicago Black Hawks in the Stanley Cup finals, will be honored by Bostonians next Saturday night at the Hotel Bradford ballroom. The Suffolk Sport Club will be in charge and several guest speakers have been invited.

Crane Regains Lead

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 9—Harold L. Crane of Princeton recaptured the lead in the individual championship tournament of the H-Y-P-D College Chess League for the William M. Vance trophy at the Marshall Chess Club yesterday. Crane defeated his Dartmouth rival, Edward N. Lorenz, with whom he was tied, to take the lead once more. Crane's lead is by no means safe as last year's champion, John A. Moore of Harvard, has completed his schedule with four games won and two lost.

Detroit Releases Three

LAKELAND, Fla., April 8 (AP)—The Detroit Tigers released three pitchers to the Toledo American Association club yesterday. They were Stanley Corbett, Pat McLaughlin, and Joe Rogalski.

Where to Dine

BOSTON

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Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

The Home Forum

Thanks to Madame Janauschek

THE first play I ever saw was "Macbeth," with the Bohemian actress, Fanny Janauschek, in the great role. It may have been a strange initiation into drama for a child of ten; certainly Lady Macbeth disquieted my dreams for many years thereafter. And it may have been a pathetic performance, for Madame Janauschek was then sixty and come down to playing small cities and towns throughout the country. At any rate, I was not present through any premeditated educational plan on the part of my parents, but simply because they had no one to leave me with at home; and the performance was not pathetic to the majority of those who saw it that night, but somberly impressive. We were not critics.

High up against the backdrop of my memory, at the peak of the pictures of plays and players that I have seen, stands the velvet-robed figure of Lady Macbeth. The tragic white face is Madame Janauschek's, the long reddish braids are—well, I supposed them to be hers. The futile washing of those little hands, the agony in the low-pitched foreign voice, the blind travail of the sleep-walking scene were transferred to my own experience, in forms not quite comprehended, but indelible; and naturally enough translated in a childish way into action. "Macbeth," as played in our attic by the neighbor children and me, had a phenomenal run, though an empty house.

FOLLOWING THAT introduction to the theater, there came other plays, some of them entirely forgotten, others blended in a kaleidoscope. The town lay on a railroad leading from New York into the heart of New England. It had an "Opera House" and it was a regular one-night stand for traveling stock companies. My mother possessed a tremendous appetite for play-going; and, now that she had come into the town to live, not even a young daughter could keep her from an occasional indulgence. When necessity demanded it, the young daughter was taken along, and no harm did it do her.

That shabby little old Opera House still spells theater to me. It was upstairs, with a drug store and a grocery store beneath. Thrills began when we bought a box of chocolates at the drug store and increased as we climbed the widest flight of stairs in the town. To our right and left, doorways led to the balcony. A fashionably-dressed man who was part owner of the building stood in the tiny box-office, and a familiar village character was posted on a stool to take our tickets. Oh, had we forgotten the tickets? Where—oh, yes, there they were.

SINCE THE PARQUET floor was not raised, Mother usually chose the balcony. I was always breathless with excitement and hurry, when we reached the top of that second flight of stairs and clambered down to the front row of seats in that vertiginous gallery. The whole place had a fascinating smell of peanuts and dust. The front drop bore, without question, the most beautiful picture I had ever seen—the bluest water and the greenest and droopiest willow trees, the most delicate of bridges, and the snowiest of swans, and a lovely lady leaning from the bridge to feed the swans. I shall never feast my eyes so eagerly on anything again—and never wait so impatiently for anything to be lifted and reveal what lies behind. The two boxes on each side of the stage were never, to my knowledge, occupied; but they gave the place a metropolitan air.

Except for "Macbeth," I can be sure of few titles of plays that I saw, and, except for Janauschek, I have forgotten the name of every one of the players. I must have seen "Uncle Tom's Cabin," because I have always—or so it seems—had a vision of a young woman fleeing across cakes of ice. If Augustin Daly's hair-raising "Under the Gaslight" was not one of the plays given in our Opera House, then there was one of its kindred; for I certainly saw the hero tied to a railroad track and the train rushing toward him. I must have seen Herne's "Hearts of Oak" because, when I encountered it later in an amateur production, it seemed familiar.

It is episodes, rather than plays, that have survived in my memory—an explorer's vessel grinding through realistically convulsive ice floes, a fire truck drawn by real horses—white, I remember—dashing upon the stage, black-mustached villains firing pistols. Evidently it was the spectacular that made an impression on me.

LEGITIMATE DRAMA, legitimate in spite of sensationalism worthy of the films in their infant years, did not occupy the Opera House stage on every weekday night. Many of the townspeople in those days averted their faces from professional performances, but eagerly flocked to the Opera House to see their united church choirs in semi-sacred cantatas, like "Queen Esther" and "Jephthah's Daughter." I have myself, white-clad and piping shrilly, flung artificial palm branches in the path of Haman whom the King delighted to honor. The annual cantata, given on at least two evenings in succession, was a great event. Gradually the program grew more secular, and progressed from the stout adventures of Captain Myles Standish to "The Chimes of Normandy."

THEATER-GOERS AND non-theater-goers together filled the Opera House for the annual "People's Course," which included lectures and a concert; and the season's climax when an elocutionist came down from Boston and gave us "something just as good as a play," according to those who did not approve of the theater.

These evenings were social affairs. Though they were termed "People's Courses" and the price was within the range of the general public, the allotment of seats mysteriously accorded the best to those who came in fur coats and long white gloves. The local orchestra always began by playing for twenty minutes; and, in spite of the fact that excited small girls much preferred the main program to orchestral music, nevertheless there was some entertainment in seeing the stationmaster, whom we knew well, dressed in a black suit to conduct the orchestra, and an inconspicuous young man who lived in the next street suddenly becoming important as he dealt nimbly with the drums—bass, snare and kettle, the triangle, and the cymbals. Besides that, it was always an interesting game to see whether a selection would or would not end before one's foot went to sleep.

WHETHER ONE EVER got to see a real play or not, the coming of the players was in itself exciting. First there were lurid posters applied to the billboards, those on the side of the Opera House, those along Main Street where the river came so near that no buildings could be put up, and those by the bridge. I have no remembrance of seeing "Hands Across the Sea" enacted, but I vividly recall two great hands clasped above a choppy ocean. Then, sometimes, one caught a glimpse of the players. This was without parental permission; for, even if theater-going was permitted in moderation, actors off stage were unfortunately, "those people." To see them take the morning train one had to go to school indirectly, by way of the home of a girl friend who lived just above the railway station. If one did that, it was quite natural and right to be walking down by the station about the time a troupe of blond-haired ladies and bowler-hatted gentlemen, weighed down with suit-cases, were taking the cross-cut from the hotel to the train. All curious eyes and prim mouths, we passed by on the other side.

The aftermath of the plays was threefold. First, they provided us with material for the interminable stories that we concocted, each in her turn, as we walked to school. Second, the plays, particularly Madame Janauschek's production, prompted us to amateur dramatics in the front parlor with a great shawl for a curtain and our patient parents for audience. Third, in one girl, at least, they created a fondness for reading plays—a fondness that at that time had nothing to feed on but an incomplete set of Shakespeare—which fortunately contained "Macbeth"—and a few plays in the back of the volume of Sir Walter Scott's collected poems. On the last we feasted full and deep—far deeper than of Shakespeare, for he was as yet a little obscure. "The Doom of Devorgoil," "Halidon Hill," "Macduff's Cross"—these were my favorites, especially "Macduff's Cross" because, having few characters, it put less strain on my elocutionary powers.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

April After Rain

ALL night it rains. The dawn breaks cool and gray
Above the seeping earth. The pasture pools
Are overlapping. The spring crop of lambs
Choose their way carefully along the fence;
Their constant bleating shatters April air,
And breaks the drip-drip monotone of eaves.
English sparrows flit from limb to limb
Of leafing maples. To the eastward, clouds
Are lifting, and a shaft of morning sun
Reflects the brilliance of the rain-drenched grass.
Tulips are budded and late daffodils,
Heavy with moisture, droop toward sodden ground.
Each bursting clod gives evidence of spring,
Lambs in the pasture—bluebirds on the wing!

B. B. COOPER

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Storks Over Timbuctoo

FROM two miles above, Timbuctoo looked like a great disk lying lost in the desert, round, flat, with close-packed houses, and a square hole—probably the market place—at the hub.

We wheeled and wheeled, lower and lower, trying to realize, after having traveled across America and the Atlantic and Europe and the Sahara, that this below was the city the Flying Carpet had set out from California to find.

At five thousand feet we could distinguish mosques and minarets, forts and garden walls, and the maze of labyrinthine streets.

At one thousand feet Timbuctoo came to life. The strings of dark specks became camels that moved. The market place flowed with white-robed natives gazing skyward at the Flying Carpet. We could see that our airplane was causing immense excitement. People were leaning out windows, climbing on roofs, to watch the gold and scarlet airplane flying over Timbuctoo.

At five hundred feet one of the most extraordinary spectacles we were to meet on all our forty thousand miles of flying unrolled below us.

Right before our eyes Timbuctoo began to disappear; to be blanketed over, blotted out, by a vast dark cloud that rose up miraculously from the chimneys and the housetops. The cloud seemed alive. It was made of a million distinct and separate particles, each particle moving independently of its neighbors and yet managing to rotate in one sweeping circular motion around a central axis. I took off my flying goggles better to observe this phenomenon. No wonder Timbuctoo was considered a weird mysterious town.

Then a small part of the cloud floated uncomfortably close to our propeller—and the mystery was explained. . . .

The cloud was not smoke.

It was not locusts.

It was not sand.

It was storks!—storks in countless multitudes, wheeling and flapping, in pairs, in squadrons, in regiments, over the housetops of Timbuctoo . . . A million storks—or so it seemed—had risen from their nests to form this panic-stricken mass, this tossing sea, below. . . .

Père and Madame Yakouba greeted us cordially—white visitors were so few and far between, and especially the crews of Flying Carpets. Along with everybody else in town this old couple had rushed to the housetop to watch our scarlet Carpet sailing overhead. . . .

The moment we sat down in Yakouba's study, a baby leopard and a monkey crawled into our hostess' ample lap. But the place was no zoo. All around were shelves covered with pamphlets, books, notes, written in and about the obscure languages of western Africa—the scholarly library of a hermit-savant. Père Yakouba proved to be an extraordinary source of enlightenment. Every question Stephens and I asked—and they were countless—about the town, the people, their history and culture, Yakouba answered most patiently.—From "The Flying Carpet," by RICHARD HALLIBURTON. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

The Smell of Bonfires

THROUGH the dewy garden Lanty led his guest past the ivied seat and the pink fingers of the cherry tree, and so out by the little stile under the mighty shadow of Bluecaster walls. As they passed the great, wrought gates, already closed for the night, he caught a glimpse of the house itself, its bare flagstaff proclaiming mutely that the master was from home. Then they were under the walls again, sunk in an avenue of lime, and presently in the Lane.

There was the whole of wonder through the Green Gates tonight. The chestnuts were already turning to the pure crimson that comes with the first frost. Already, in the little plantation backing Rakestraw, the beeches had red at their feet. . . . There was a moon coming, a big moon slowly topping the hill; and, when it came, the hill would go black, and Rakestraw lights would beckon like swung lanterns of horn. . . .

The smell of the bonfires came again—the fine, pungent smell that is incense in country nostrils. Lancaster lifted his head as he caught it.

"That's real back-end!" he exclaimed. "Unless you've lived in the country all your life you can't know what it means. You need only shut your eyes, and it paints little pictures for you. I can see things I loved when I was a boy: shadowy autumn evenings, driving home with my father from Witham, the long, white road and the black hedges and the dim land. Children running in to bed, and the cattle close under the fence, and no birds singing—all the field-things resting. The horse's hoofs going clip-clop, a bit tired, and myself snuggled under my father's elbow, half-asleep. The smell of the bonfires all the way—frost coming—leaves dropping—the lights showing one by one, and then the quiet night. The smell of the bonfires all the way, and then—home."—From "The Lonely Plough," by CONSTANCE HOLME. (New York: Oxford.)

Photograph by Courtesy of the Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge, Massachusetts, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A PRINCESS OF THE HOUSE OF SAVOY: *A Painting by the Maître de Flémalle*

THIS portrait was painted by a Flemish master of the fifteenth century, whose name was Robert Campin. He was a contemporary of the Van Eyck brothers. Though he is better known for compositions of sacred subjects, this portrait indicates the tendency in this century for artists to depart from sacred themes and to paint important individuals. The portrait of the princess is drawn within a typically Flemish, well-defined pattern, in which the lines of the monumental headdress and its ornament and the contours of the features are clearly set down.

Refuse to be Disturbed

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AT A Christian Science testimony meeting a speaker expressed gratitude for a helpful message given over the telephone by a practitioner of Christian Science. It was: "Refuse to be disturbed!" No counsel could have been simpler. "Refuse to be disturbed!" Why? Because there is no conceivable situation in human experience beyond adjustment by the law of God. Discord is no part of God's kingdom of good. It makes not the slightest difference that evil claims to have continuity and power, claims to develop and persist. The counterfact of God's allness covers the whole situation, ruling out all claims of evil to reality, existence, or power. Thus whatever appears to be out of order has behind it no real law. It is no part of God's plan, and can be corrected through the application of God's law of perpetual harmony.

Christian Science teaches us to allow no disturbing thought to remain in our consciousness; to refuse to be annoyed by fearsome, nagging, mental arguments, to reject flatly the subtle suggestion that any condition—physical, moral, or financial—is beyond reach of divine Love's healing power, and to keep our consciousness filled with Godlike thoughts of health, harmony, and happiness.

In obeying the instructions of Christian Science we put on "the whole armour of God;" we turn intelligently to divine Principle for direction and counsel, acknowledging the wisdom and perfection of infinite Mind. Then we may be very sure that each human need will be met by divine Love. We can claim God's promise of guidance as voiced by Isaiah (45:13), "I will direct all his ways."

When we establish recognition of the allness of God as the starting-point of right thoughts and actions, we have begun to "fight the good fight" with God-given intelligence. We have allied ourselves with the source of all good, divine Love, and nothing can hinder our constant spiritual advancement. To the extent that we joyously recognize the perfection and loveliness of all that God has created and reject as unreal the material evidence of discord, we bring harmony into our human affairs. As we become continually less responsive to error's claims, the burdens we thought so heavy begin to drop away. We understand more clearly the wisdom of Paul's counsel when he advised the Philippians to think about things that are true, and honest, and lovely, and of good report. Such thinking means dwelling in the consciousness of Love wherein we can be "quiet from fear of evil."

Intrenched in this spiritual stronghold we find that erroneous suggestions of fear, discouragement, doubt, loneliness, lack, do not gain control of our thinking. Divine Love is always at hand, wherever we are, and we can cling to this assurance even though evil claims that it, too, is here. The more tumultuous error appears to be, the purer and stronger must be our conviction that the eternal harmony of true being has never for an instant been interrupted.

Christian Science is removing from the overburdened heart of mankind the fear which would hinder righteous thought and action. It is making clear the truth that God is All, hence that evil is without real existence. It iterates and reiterates the truth declared in Isaiah (45:5), "I am the Lord, and there is none else." Those who turn to Christian Science are finding joy and quiet happiness, peace and sure contentment, which the world of material sense can never know. They are learning to rise above the fears and frailties which beset humanity, and to know, with increasing conviction of security, that since God is, there can be in reality nothing to fear. They are finding it possible, even in the face of chaotic human conditions, to declare with Paul (Acts 22:24), "None of these things move me."

On page 563 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, referring to the general belief in evil's power, says, "We may well be perplexed at human fear; and still more astounded at hatred." Then she asks a most heartening question, "But why should we stand aghast at nothingness?" There can be but one answer: We should not! Under all circumstances we have spiritual ability to remain tranquil instead of becoming perturbed, to express serenity instead of agitation, to manifest poise instead of suspense. Every time we hold our ground for Truth, and refuse to "stand aghast at nothingness"—error's claims—we go up higher spiritually. Every time we refuse to flee when evil appears to advance, we are invigorated for further spiritual warfare against error. The divine energy inspiring all righteous effort will not fail us. Unswerving reliance upon divine Love as the All-in-all of true being will enable us, in every situation, to declare with joyous gratitude that we "refuse to be disturbed."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

Laat u niet verontrusten

[Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap)]

OP EEN Christian Science getuigenis-bijeenkomst sprak iemand zijn dankbaarheid uit voor eenige helpende woorden, die een Christian Science practitioner door de telefoon tot hem gesproken had. Deze luidden: „Laat u niet verontrusten." Een eenvoudiger raad is niet mogelijk! „Laat u niet verontrusten." Waarom? Omdat er geen toestand denkbaar is in de menschelijke ervaring, die niet door Gods wet in orde kan worden gebracht. Disharmonie heeft geen deel in Gods rijk van het goede. Het maakt in het minst geen verschil, dat het kwade beweert bestendigheid en macht te bezitten, beweert zich te ontvouwen en te blijven bestaan. Het daartegenoverstaande feit van Gods alzijn beheerscht den geheelen toestand en verwerpt alle aanspraken, die het kwade maakt op werkelijkheid, bestaan en macht. Wat in de war schijnt te zijn, heeft dus geen werkelijke wet achter zich. Het maakt geen deel uit van het plan Gods en kan verbeterd worden door de toepassing van Gods wet van bestendige harmonie.

Christian Science [de Christelijke Wetenschap] leert ons geen verontrustende gedachte in ons bewustzijn te laten verblijven, ons niet te laten hinderen door angstwekkende, kwellende gedachtelijke argumenten, de sluwe inblazing te verwerpen, dat een toestand, zij die physiek, moreel of financiëel, buiten het bereik zou liggen van de genezende macht der goddelijke Liefde, en ons bewustzijn gevuld te houden met goddelijke gedachten van gezondheid, harmonie en geluk.

Door gehoorzaamheid aan hetgeen Christian Science ons leert, doen wij aan „de geheele wapenrusting Gods"; op intelligente wijze wenden wij ons tot het goddelijk Beginsel voor leiding en raad en erkennen wij de wijsheid en volmaaktheid van het oneindig Gemoed. Dan kunnen wij er geheel zeker van zijn, dat in iederen menschelijken nood voorzien zal worden door de goddelijke Liefde. Wij kunnen aanspraak maken op Gods belofte van leiding, door Jesaja uitgesproken (45:13): „Alle zijne wegen zal Ik recht maken."

Wanneer wij vaststellen, dat de erkenning van het alzijn van God het uitgangspunt is van gerechte gedachten en daden, zijn wij begonnen met van-God-gegeven intelligentie „den goeden strijd te strijden." Wij hebben ons verbonden met de bron van al het goede, de goddelijke Liefde, en niets kan onzen voortdurenden geestelijken vooruitgang verhinderen. Voor zoover wij met vreugde de volmaaktheid en liefelijkheid erkennen van al wat God geschapen heeft en het stoffelijk getuigenis van disharmonie verwerpen, brengen wij harmonie in onze menschelijke aangelegenheden. Indien wij voortdurend minder ontvankelijk worden voor de beweringen van de dwaling, beginnen de lasten weg te vallen, die wij zoo zwaar vonden. Wij begrijpen beter de wijsheid van Paulus' vermaning, toen hij den Filippenzen aanried te bedenken al wat waarachtig, eerlijk en liefelijk is en wat wèl luidt. Zulk denken beteekent, dat wij verblijven in het bewustzijn van Liefde en „gerust zijn van de vreeze des kwaads."

Verschanst in dit geestelijk bolwerk bemerken wij, dat verkeerde inblazingen van vrees, ontmoediging, twijfel, eenzaamheid en gebrek geen macht krijgen over ons denken. De goddelijke Liefde is altijd nabij, waar wij ook zijn, en deze verzekerdheid kunnen wij vasthouden, al beweert het kwade ook, dat het eveneens hier is. Hoe oproeriger de dwaling schijnt te worden, des te reiner en krachtiger moet onze overtuiging wezen, dat de eeuwige harmonie van het ware zijn nooit voor een enkel oogenblik onderbroken is geweest.

Christian Science neemt uit het bezwaarde hart der menschen de vrees weg, die aan gerecht denken en handelen in den weg zou staan. Zij maakt de waarheid duidelijk, dat God Alles is, en dat daarom het kwade geen werkelijk bestaan heeft. Telkens weer herhaalt zij de waarheid, die in Jesaja (45:5) verklaard wordt: „Ik ben de Heere, en niemand meer." Zij, die zich tot Christian Science wenden, vinden vreugde en stil geluk, vrede en bestendige tevredenheid, die de wereld van den stoffelijken zin nimmer kan kennen. Zij leeren zich boven de angsten en zwakheden te verheffen, waarmee de menschheid te kampen heeft, en met een toenemend besef van veiligheid te weten, dat er in werkelijkheid niets te vreezen valt, omdat God is. Zij bevinden, dat het, zelfs in het aangezicht van chaotische, menschelijke ondervindingen mogelijk is met Paulus te verklaren (Hand. 20:24): „Ik acht op geen ding."

Op bladzijde 563 van het Christian Science leerboek *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* schrijft Mary Baker Eddy, wijzend op het algemeen geloof in de macht van het kwaad: „Wèl mogen wij verbijsterd zijn over menschelijke vrees en nog meer ontsteld over haat." Daarop stelt zij de zeer bemoedigende vraag: „Maar waarom zouden wij ontzet zijn over nietsheid?" Hierop kan geen ander antwoord volgen dan: Dat moesten wij niet zijn! Onder alle omstandigheden hebben wij het geestelijk vermogen rustig te blijven in plaats van verontrust te worden, kalmte uit te drukken in plaats van bewogenheid en evenwicht in plaats van onzekerheid tot openbaring te brengen. Iederen keer, dat wij stand houden vóór Waarheid en weigeren „ontzet [te] zijn over nietsheid"—de beweringen der dwaling—stijgen wij geestelijk hooger. Iederen keer dat wij weigeren te vluchten, wanneer het kwade schijnt te naderen, winnen wij krachten voor een verderen, geestelijken strijd tegen de dwaling. De goddelijke kracht, die elk gerecht streven bezielt, zal ons niet begeven. Onwankelbaar vertrouwen op de goddelijke Liefde als het Alles-in-alles van het ware zijn, zal ons onder elke omstandigheid in staat stellen met blijde dankbaarheid te verklaren, dat wij ons niet laten verontrusten.

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande Christian Science literatuur (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Spring Thunder

O GRASS, sing with me now in this darkness,
O hushed roots, wake and rejoice:
All is unlocked that was frozen with winter;
Earth has found voice.

Laugh while these deep shaking peals of thunder
Unseal quiet buds from gray bark;
While this tide of spring-smelling rain-wind
Sweeps through the dark.

O you that have kept months of dumb silence,
Dormant leaf, cocoon on the bough,
In this moment our bondage is ended;
Sing with me now.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

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Composition

TIME in its turning will subtly change
By a shade these colors, will rearrange
This pattern of twig and bud and bough.
How insolent a word is "now"
That tries to hold the restless blue
Of sky, to capture the delicate true
Notes of a melody, chiming clear
And singly upon the listening ear!
For, while we speak, one note is gone
And a prodigal earth is moving on
With richer invention than man may dream—
Making variations upon a theme.

ANITA LAURIE CUSHING

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 12-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1938

Tobin Budget Estimated At $41,000,000

Of That $11,000,000 Is Slated to Meet Needs of Relief

Boston Today

Exclusive of welfare, appropriations for regular city maintenance in this year's budget which Mayor Tobin will submit to the City Council on Monday will be about the same as last year's expenditures, it was predicted at City Hall today.

In round figures, the budget for regular city operations will probably be about $30,000,000. Welfare this year is expected to cost about $11,000,000. So that the total budget, representing all expenditures under the control of the Mayor, will be about $40,000,000 or $41,000,000.

In his inaugural address Mayor Tobin indicated that regular expenses of the city would be about $3,000,000 more this year than last; $1,000,000 for new personnel and activities incurred under former Mayor Mansfield's Administration, and $2,000,000 for rising welfare costs.

It is believed today that Mayor

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

Boston Stores Running Ahead

Retail sales in Boston stores increased 7.1 per cent during the week, compared with the same period one year ago, but in all other lines business conditions in New England remained practically unchanged.

With the approach of Easter, the hopes of merchants were buoyed with the expectancy that purchases in the coming week would materially reduce inventories before the Lenten season drew to a close.

In the cotton market, sales fell off sharply. Reliable sources reported mills contemplated further curtailment. In this connection it was pointed out that such curtailment would reduce inventory accumulations and ultimately prove beneficial.

Raw wool prices were steady but there was little business. Demand for leather was at low ebb.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Continued rainy weather tonight and Sunday forenoon, probably followed by clearing by Sunday afternoon; lowest temperature tonight in the upper 30's; moderate to fresh easterly winds, shifting to northwesterly during Sunday morning.

Maine: Snow or rain in north or east portion tonight and Sunday and rain tonight and possibly Sunday morning in southwest portion. Slightly warmer in southeast portion tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Rain or snow tonight and possibly Sunday morning and not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Rain tonight and possibly Sunday morning and colder on the southeast coast tonight.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Rain tonight followed by generally fair Sunday and not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong shifting winds becoming northwest over south portion and strong easterly winds shifting to north over north portion. Weather mostly cloudy with rain tonight and over north portion Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	38	34	Minneapolis	30	28
Bermuda	64	60	New Orleans	42	42
Chicago	36	32	Norfolk	64	60
Denver	30	30	Philadelphia	40	40
Helena	38	36	St. Louis	32	32
Kansas City	30	30	San Francisco	50	50
Los Angeles	60	60	Washington	42	40
Miami	76	76			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., April 9.
B—Minimum, April 8.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 6:57 p. m.; height 9.1 feet.
Sunday, 7:21 a. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Sunday, 7:57 p. m.; height 9.5 feet.
Monday, 8:22 a. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:47 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 6:48 p. m.

Review: State and City

Statehouse: Kelly Plank Split

Sun-bronzed Lieut.-Gov. Francis E. Kelly returned to the Statehouse this week, after a month's Florida vacation, to witness shattering of a favorite plank in his 18-plank gubernatorial campaign platform and to open his drive to force Dr. David L. Williams, State Commissioner of Mental Diseases, to prove his charges that Mr. Kelly assaulted him.

The plank-shattering came at the hands of the Supreme Judicial Court, which declared unconstitutional Kelly-sponsored legislation to force electric companies to furnish free bulbs to consumers.

Mr. Kelly's drive against Dr. Williams started when he forced through the Executive Council an order commanding the Commissioner to appear before the Council on April 18 to repeat and prove his charges that Mr. Kelly attacked him on May 18, 1937, after an argument over a State hospital food contract. Dr. Williams' charge came a day or two after the Lieutenant Governor left for Florida.

M. D. C. Study

Meanwhile, the prolific Special 1937 Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures ground out two more reports on its year's investigation of State and local government.

This week's reports dealt with the setup of the Metropolitan District Commission, called for transfer of M. D. C. boulevard and road costs from the District to the State, a $500,000 saving to the district, and urged more equitable assessment of sewerage and water charges. Furthermore, postponement of a $12,000,000 pressure tunnel construction proposal to prevent pollution of M. D. C. water supplies was recommended as well as a study of proposals to slow down work on the Quabbin Reservoir to ease municipal expenditures.

Appointments

Shunted out of State employment by Governor Hurley were two important State Commissioners during the week. The first was Dr. Henry D. Chadwick, State Commissioner of Public Health, whose job was awarded to Dr. Paul J. Jakmauh of Milton despite a civic and medical organization attempt to force the retention of Dr. Chadwick, a nationally known figure.

Francis J. DeCelles, State Commissioner of Insurance, relinquished his post to Charles F. J. Harrington, Hurley political supporter.

City Hall: Funding Bill Up

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's funding bill and its extremely important clause giving the Mayor more control of City finances than any Mayor of Boston has enjoyed in 30 years, continued this week to be the keystone of activities at City Hall.

Action on the bill, of course, is actually taking place at the Statehouse, where the Legislative Committee on Municipal Finance reported favorably on the measure Wednesday. But progress of the bill, which may come up for debate in the House next week, is closely followed by all City officials and particularly by the School Committee, the Police, and the County. These particular departments will be stripped of fiscal authority if the bill passes as now written.

Second in importance to the funding bill was the City budget on which the Mayor has been periodically at work for two months. Half an hour before he left for Washington for a National Relief Conference with the President on Thursday, Mayor Tobin completed the task. On Monday the budget will be sumbitted to the City Council. The Mayor declined to give any advance information on the budget beyond what few reports have already come out. It was learned, however, that Mr. Tobin has made every effort to file a budget complete and final, and so avoid the necessity and confusion of filing supplementary budgets later to make up for oversights.

Miscellaneous: A Modern Revere

A modernized version of the traditional ride of Paul Revere was heard this week at the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts. The spokesman, Senator H. Styles Bridges, (R) of New Hampshire, speaking of difficulties confronting the Republican party, presented an analogy:

"How much success would Paul Revere have had if one out of every three Middlesex farms to which he rode to spread the alarm had previously received some bounty from the English king?" he asked. He answered that Mr. Revere would have had no more success than the

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Around the Corner—

Spring Still Here—Sleet may have fallen last night all over Boston, and glare ice may have daunted motorists in other New England States—but as far as the forsythia in the Arnold Arboretum goes, spring is still here. Some of the first blossoms actually began to appear in the wet, gray hours since yesterday afternoon.

According to arboretum officials today, no notable damage resulted from the cold snap and the raw northeast wind. Some of the magnolias and one azalea on the top of Bussey Hill were all that seem to have felt any slight effects.

The lowest temperature predicted for tonight by the Boston Weather Bureau is 40 degrees—well above the freezing mark. Last night's low point was two degrees above freezing. Continued rain and slowly rising temperature is forecast for today and tonight with clearing skies by Sunday noon.

Neck Comfort Assured—Intending summer visitors to New Hampshire can again contemplate vacation haircuts with equanimity. The threatened danger of cropped hair tickling its way down the back of the neck, has been removed—for the present. The New Hampshire Board of Health, we are told, has suspended its regulation prohibiting the use of "neck dusters" by barbers.

These fluffy little gadgets, which flick away wisps of newly mown hair before they begin the downward trail between collar and skin, were banned some time ago as being unsanitary.

Dr. Travis P. Burroughs of the Board of Health, gave "widespread opposition" as the reason for the suspension of the regulation.

"It does not appear," he lamented, "that as yet any effort has been made to find a satisfactory substitute."

"Brought Down the House"—The Men's Glee Club of Boston University did just that when they sang last Monday in North Haverhill, N. H.—and almost "had them rolling in the aisles" as well.

The floor of the church used for the concert, jammed with an audience of 500, suddenly sank six inches. There was momentary consternation—followed by laughter, and then the concert went on.

The glee club is on its annual tour of New England and New York towns.

Long Trucks on Long Wharf — Admirers of the ancient stone squares with which parts of Long Wharf are still paved, sighed this week as they saw them engulfed under a tide of nice, smooth asphalt. With the United Fruit Company's banana trucks getting longer and bigger is was becoming a matter of extremely skillful piloting to maneuver them into place. The new asphalt has brought the level of the roadway up to the curb so that the width of the sidewalk has been added to the available turning space.

At the same time a city asphalting crew has been filling a number of the familiar cavities in Atlantic

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

35-Ft. Boat Wins Favor As Cruiser

Yards Work at Full Speed to Get Yachts Afloat for Season

Deep Sea Race

By Harlan Trott
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Anchors aweigh!

There's a ready response to that rousing hail these weatherful April days. To New England's winter-bound shore dwellers it marks the start of another spring-and-summer-long season of work and play afloat.

The tarpaulins are off the 1938 boating season. Already the slap of the paintbrush and the chink of the calking iron enliven the long-dormant boatyard scene in many a sheltered tidal byway from Greenwich to Mt. Desert. And if many a six o'clock supper grows cold unsampled these lengthening April evenings, at least impatient wives and others know the reason why. What else but the annual chore of fitting out the family hooker could bring a fellow home grimy, hungry and happy; soused in the healthy smell of turpentine and tar?

Down the Ways

Here and there, a spotless hull and glistening spar already rocks restlessly at its summer moorings; and more are sliding overboard to join her on the turn of every tide. It may be rushing the season to launch while the evening paper out on the front porch still talks in terms of snow flurries and first robbins and Florida box scores. But a checkup of happenings in the building yards reveals that actually the season is rushing the boatmen. In other words, April has left the first week in its wake with scores of half-planked boats far from ready for Delivery Day.

It's not a record-breaking season from the builders' standpoint; not up to last year. But it promises to be a lively one and interesting in several ways. Last year at this time, we were talking about two things in particular—the America's Cup match off Newport, and in the small-boat field, the prospects for starting a New England one-design racing class. Endeavour II has come and gone—empty handed; and the competition for the New England interclub class has been settled to everybody's satisfaction with the selection of Starling Burgess' trim-looking "Yankee one-design."

When Schooners Contend

This year, too, the prospect pleases, whether one is by preference a spectator or a participant. The spectacle centers off the Massachusetts coast in late August when Gloucester sends its redoubtable little schooner, Gertrude L. Thebaud against the champion of all the Nova Scotia fishermen, Bluenose of Lunenberg.

These crack schooners, the pride of their respective ports, will sail a deep-sea match for the Halifax Herald Cup, best three-in-five to win, the schooners to start and finish from a mark off the Boston Lightship. The cup has been teetering back and forth between Lunenberg and Gloucester for 17 years, though right now it rests in Nova Scotia.

The fun all started in 1921, when the sailors from way down east challenged the captains of Cape Ann to pick out a fast boat and come down to Halifax for a different kind of sport than fishing. The Gloucestermen were game, so they picked out the Esperanto and got a crowd together to sail her. They made Marty Welch skipper. The Nova Scotians sailed a race to select their fastest boat. A pretty little ship from Lunenberg by the name of Delawanna won. They went to it in the blue water outside Halifax, and Marty Welch showed the men from the Maritimes how to box the compass.

That's how the cup first came to Gloucester. How the cup went back where it came from is best told by scanning the log book of the Bluenose, the biggest and one of the fastest two-masters that ever went fishing. Her closest rival in the matches sailed since the time she first took the cup back to Lunenburg is the Gertrude L. Thebaud. This handsome schooner defeated her in a rough-and-tumble encounter off Normans Woe in the autumn of 1930; but Bluenose only had to wait a year to turn the tables.

There the rivalry stands at present: one win for Capt. Ben Pine and one for Cap'n Angus Walters. They're calling this one the "rubber match," and certainly the sea around the starting line will be crowded with boats carrying spectators for the exciting sail-off series that starts on Aug. 21.

So much for the spectacular side! The other big talking point as this boating season breaks out anchor is the sudden and widespread enthusiasm for the small cruising type of auxiliary sailboat. Whereas a year ago, racing boatmen were buzzing about the prospects for a Yankee one-design, the cruising crowd holds the dock today. The spark that set it off originated at the George Lawley yard in Neponset.

Sensing the wide appeal that a small, able, seagoing cruiser would have among the majority of boatmen who cannot afford to get into yachting on too steep a scale, this famous firm of builders got its collective heads together and came up with a boat that epitomizes the dream of everyone who wants to forsake the hullabaloo of the city for week ends afloat. They call this boat the Week-Ender, and the records to date show that she has caught on in a big way.

She has the simple, effective knockabout rig—jib and mainsail, with all sail where it can be muzzled or reefed without a fellow having to do any dangerous outboard acro-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

It's Spring
The white-capped waves are calling . . . the smell of paint and tar is in the air . . . New England gets ready for a busy, happy yachting season.
All pictures by a Staff Photographer
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

House Swells Jobless Relief $10,000,000

Hurley's Proposal for 'Gas' Tax Diversion Is Ignored

Party Lines Split

Increases Budget Total to $81,010,856—Hard Road Is Yet Ahead

BULLETIN

Representative Albert F. Bigelow, House Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, said this afternoon that the Commonwealth faces a net deficit of $20,000,000 as the result of the House action on the $10,000,000 unemployment relief appropriation yesterday.

Forced into their first Saturday session this term, members of the House today still discussed the rapid fire chain of events which late yesterday erased party lines and on a roll-call vote of 196 to 14 added $10,000,000 for unemployment relief to the already high general appropriations bill.

The amendment was adefeat of, and a slap at, Gov. Charles F. Hurley, who had recommended the diversion of $8,000,000 in gasoline taxes to the general fund. Under the terms of yesterday's amendment the huge sum, taken from the highway fund, would go to cities and towns as apportioned to meet welfare needs. Boston's allocation would be in the neighborhood of $3,000,000.

Under the terms of the bill—if it survives the remainder of the journey through the Legislature—local authorities will handle the funds in highway work, with the workers chosen from local relief rolls.

Budget Total Mounts

During the tumultuous session, which continued to 6 p. m., political rivals charged each other with "log rolling" while the State budget total mounted. With the relief amendment, the total finally went to $81,010,856.

This amount is nearly $10,000,000 greater than Governor Hurley's recommendations — which were slashed more than $900,000 by the Republican-controlled Ways and Means Committee.

Its approval by the Senate and the Governor, observers estimated, would mean a State tax of more than $16,000,000, as compared to the previous high for the State, $14,000,000 in 1920.

The appropriation amendment was introduced by Representative Edward D. Sirois (R) of Lawrence as an $8,000,000 appropriation for highway work to be handled by local authorities.

Goes to $10,000,000

It was boosted to $10,000,000 by an amendment offered by Representative Chester A. Dolan (D) of Boston and was amended a second time by Representative Roland D. Sawyer (D) of Ware to provide that employees be taken from relief rolls.

As it now stands, the appropriation calls for approximately $500,000 more than is now earmarked in the highway fund. With that in mind, legislators in both parties predicted the $10,000,000 would be reduced to approximately $8,000,000. That would leave an approximate $1,500,000 to care for later appropriations for highway projects.

Launched suddenly in the House, the appropriation drew fiery demands for unemployment relief, with differences appearing on what form it should take, charges and countercharges that both the Republicans and Democrats were attempting to create political machines, and a plea that the legislation "stop using relief as a political football."

10,000 Murphys Asked to Annual N. E. Murphy Day

WORCESTER, Mass., April 9 (AP)—Charles S. Murphy, Special Justice, will hold his annual Murphy Day at his extensive Paxton farm June 19 and said today he expects "ten thousand Murphys."

Invitations are sent to every New England Murphy he can find in directories. Last year about 5000 attended, but he expects to double that this year.

He hopes the political Murphys will behave themselves. He usually has held the Murphy Day in the fall, and even levelling tree stumps, and hiding soap boxes, has failed to prevent some from trying to make speeches, he said.

Enfield Town Meeting Votes 'Flood' Memorial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ENFIELD, Mass., April 9—A memorial to a flooded town was voted at an Enfield town meeting last night when the doors of the old town hall were again unlocked "for the last time." The 200-year-old community will soon be 100 feet or more under the surface of the Quabbin Reservoir as Boston's water supply system is enlarged.

The 26 citizens who attended the meeting voted to erect the monument to the town above the water line. That was the principal business of the meeting. Afterwards they lingered once more in the hall, taking final note of its familiar features.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Scollay and Modern—
"Goldwyn Follies," with Adolph Menjou, the Ritz Brothers, Kenny Baker, and others. Scollay: 11:05 a. m., 2:35, 6:05, 9:35. Modern: 10:55 a. m., 2:30, 6 9:30. Also "Arsene Lupin Returns." Scollay: 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:05. Modern: 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8:05.

Exeter—
Hugh Herbert and Allen Jenkins in "Sh! The Octopus." 1:50, 4:50, 7:55. Also Paul Muni in "The Life of Emile Zola." 2:40, 5:45, 8:50.

South Station Theater—
"Natural Wonders of the West," "Penguin Isles of the Antarctic," "Quintupland," featuring the Dionne Quins, latest newsreels and other shorts.

Brookline Village—
Edward G. Robinson in "Last Gangster," 3:50, 7, 10. Also "Danger, Love at Work," with Jack Haley, Ann Sothern, Mary Boland and E. E. Clive. 2, 5:20, 8:20.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Bluebeard's Eighth Wife," featuring Claudette Colbert and Gary Cooper. Fenway: 1:55, 4:40, 7:20, 10:05. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:45, 9:30. Also "Accidents Will Happen," with Ronald Reagan, Gloria Blondell and Dick Purcell. Fenway: 12:45, 3:30, 6:15, 8:55. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20.

Boston—
"Condemned Women," with Sally Eilers, Louis Hayward and Anne Shirley. 12:23, 3:52, 7:21, 9:43. Stage: Buck & Bubbles with their Harlem Parade of 1938

Tremont—
Robert Taylor and Jean Harlow in "Personal Property." Also "Dreaming Lips," starring Elisabeth Bergner. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Hub—
Irene Dunne and Cary Grant in "The Awful Truth." 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:05, 9:55. Also "Alcatraz Island," with John Litel and Ann Sheridan. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:10, 6, 8:50.

Strand—
Jon Hall and Dorothy Lamour in "Hurricane." Also "A Bride for Henry," with Anne Nagel.

Radio Programs—Page 10

Metropolitan—
Dorothy Lamour and Ray Milland in "Her Jungle Love." 10:05 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Also: "Island in the Sky," with Gloria Stuart and Michael Whalen. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Grace Moore and Melvyn Douglas in "I'll Take Romance." Also "You're Only Young Once," featuring Lewis Stone and Mickey Rooney. Daily 2:30 and 7:45.

Keith Memorial—
Deanna Durbin in "Mad About Music." 10:35 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:15, 10:10. Stage: Jane Pickens, Holland & Hart, Gene Sheldon, Park & Clifford.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"Ebb Tide," with Oscar Homolka and Barry Fitzgerald. Also "Angel's Holiday," featuring Jane Withers. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Uptown—
"Sally, Irene and Mary," starring Tony Martin and Alice Faye. 1:10, 4:05, 7:00, 9:55. Also "Maid's Night Out," with Allan Lane, Joan Fontaine and Hedda Hopper. 2:50, 5:45, 8:40.

State and Orpheum—
Joe E. Brown in "Wide Open Faces." Both theaters: 12, 3, 6, 9. Also "Everybody Sing," featuring Allan Jones, Judy Garland, Fanny Brice and others. Orpheum: 10:10 a. m. Both theaters: 1:10, 4:15, 7:15, 10:15.

Fine Arts—
Charles Boyer and Danielle Darrieux in "Mayerling." 1, 3, 5:10, 7:20 9:30. Also "March of Time." 2:35, 4:45, 6:55, 9:05.

Coolidge Corner—
"Sally, Irene and Mary," with Tony Martin and Alice Faye. 3:37, 6:39, 9:45. Also Warner Oland in "Charlie Chan at Monte Carlo." 2:10, 5:12, 8:14.

University—
Wallace Beery in "Bad Man of Brimstone." 1:30, 5, 8:35. Also "Paradise for Three," with Frank Morgan. 2:55, 6:25, 10.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, 8:15. April 9.

Tomorrow

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Dr. Walton Hubbard, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Dedham, in Dedham High School Auditorium, Whiting Avenue, Dedham. 8 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Dr. Walton Hubbard, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Medford, in Medford High School Auditorium, Medford. 3:30 p. m.

The Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—
Concert by Miss Lucille Monaghan, pianist; Harry E. Dickson, violinist, and Leo Litwin, accompanist. Fenway Court. 2.

Boston Public Library—
Illustrated lecture by William H. Davis, Ph.D., on "Plant Diseases New to Massachusetts." 3:30.

Hotel Vendome—
Ninety-second concert by the Boston Flute Players Club. 3:30.

King's Chapel—
Concert by the Bach Cahtata Club. Mrs. Langdon Warner, conductor. Gisèle Peyron, soloist. 8:30.

Boston Conservatory of Music—
Faculty recital by Catherine Carver, pianist. 26 The Fenway. 4.

Concert Calendar

Germanic Museum—
Twelfth program of organ music of Johann Sebastian Bach by E. Power Biggs. Harvard University, Cambridge. 8:15. April 11.

Sanders Theater—
Second of the Spring concerts by the State Symphony Orchestra. Jeanne Kimball, guest soloist. Alexander Thiede, conductor. 8:15. April 12.

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. (Afternoon concert Thursday instead of Friday.) 2:30. April 14.

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15. April 16.

Walter Piston's First Symphony Played

The first symphonies of three composers made up the program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra for yesterday's concert, the first of the twenty-first pair of the season. That of Walter Piston, chairman of the department of music at Harvard University, was played for the first time, with its composer directing. Dr. Koussevitzky, returning after an absence of three weeks, conducted Beethoven's in C major, to open the concert, and Sibelius's in E minor, to close it.

When the defendant in a criminal case fails to take the stand in his own defense, the legal profession suspects that he is guilty. When a symphonic conductor, at a concert which he is directing, turns over the first performance of a new work to its composer, the public suspects that the conductor doesn't think much of the work. In neither instance is the suspicion admissible as evidence.

Let us not therefore approach Mr. Piston's symphony with prejudice, even when we recall that he was also permitted to conduct the last two works of his which figured on these programs. After all, a conductor may be mistaken. Indeed, we have heard much less interesting music than Mr. Piston's Symphony introduced by Dr. Koussevitzky with every appearance of sincerity and even enthusiasm.

Besides, Mr. Piston is, as everybody knows, one of the most gifted of that erstwhile younger generation of American composers which is now entering on artistic middle age. He is a thorough musician. None of the arts of composition is concealed from him. He has learned the lessons of modernism, has adopted the twentieth-century manner of musical thought, as is quite natural. He speaks the musical speech of his time. If he seems melodically sterile, we must recognize that melody has not been in fashion of late years. If he seems to display no great originality, why, how many original composers are there in a generation?

His score is well and truly made, it exploits dissonant polyphony, and it has a good deal of liveliness. On a first hearing, the first movement was the most interesting, the last, next in power to hold the attention. This is usual among the moderns: their quick movements are generally their best. Mr. Piston's slow movement is far too long for the material it contains, which in any event is not very interesting. This movement throws the symphony out of proportion and tends to make the listener less receptive to the Finale. The repetition in the brass, toward the close, of a motto stated in the introduction to the first movement, was too conspicuously stressed.

Mr. Piston apparently secured a satisfactory performance, but it is possible that if Dr. Koussevitzky had chosen to conduct it, the symphony might have been presented in an even more favorable light.

Certainly it would be difficult to imagine more persuasive presentations of the first symphonies of Beethoven and Sibelius. The opening pizzicato of the Beethoven was a little ragged; possibly the players, who had risen to greet the conductor, had not quite settled themselves when he began. Thereafter the symphony was played with entrancing delicacy and grace, although the final movement was taken at too rapid a pace—too rapid, not for the orchestra, but for the balance of the work itself. As for the Sibelius, its performance was, as always under these auspices, overwhelming.

L. A. S.

The Arts in Boston

Georges Enesco

Twice within a month Bostonians have had an opportunity to observe Georges Enesco in several roles—as composer-conductor of the nineteenth pair of Boston Symphony Orchestra concerts, and again last night in Sanders Theater as a virtuoso violinist. Under the auspices of the Division of Music, Harvard University, and for the benefit of the MacDowell Colony in Peterborough, N. H., Mr. Enesco played the Nardini Concerto in E minor, the Prelude and Fugue from Bach's G minor Sonata for violin alone, Chausson's "Poème," a Mozart Sonata for violin and pianoforte, and to close, his own Sonata No. 3 in A minor, Op. 25 (dans le caractère populaire roumain). Preceding the Mozart item the violinist offered a tribute to Ravel which he requested be received in silence.

It was evident from the beginning that this was to be no ordinary concert of music for the violin. In a detached manner reminiscent of Rachmaninoff, Mr. Enesco brought to completion as fine a performance of the Nardini as we have been privileged to hear in a long time. Although at first his tone seemed lacking in warmth—even a trifle thin—it became fuller as the work progressed, but it did not reach the climax of richness until the presentation of the Chausson number. The Bach excerpts were models of clarity, plus an emotional warmth which, while inherent in this work, is too seldom made apparent. Mr. Enesco obviously feels the romanticism of Bach and is able to reveal the characteristic to his listeners.

The Chausson "Poème" had an intense reading. No opportunity for enhancing its richness was overlooked by the violinist, yet withal, the performance was perfectly controlled.

The Mozart opus glowed with unaccustomed warmth, yet the performance was essentially classic. Probably few who heard this work last night will soon forget the exquisite phrasing of the Rondo or the delicacy with which the most difficult fingering was tossed off.

With all respect to Mr. Enesco as composer, we found the program too long by one number, and that unfortunately happened to be his own. The work is colorful, abounding in characteristic melody of the folk-tune type and extremely difficult, placing an unusually heavy burden upon the pianist; and this brings us to a belated acknowledgment of the virtues of Sanford Schlussel as pianist. He has enormous technique, plus imagination. He knows the value of perfect timing, and proceeds to demonstrate it. His one slip in the Minuet of the Mozart work no doubt bothered him to far greater extent than it did his listeners.

If an artist possessing the discernment which is obviously Mr. Enesco's could be persuaded to complete his announced program before commencing the supplementary concert which is always demanded of one who is willing to oblige, it would make for a more enjoyable session.

G. M. S.

"Everybody Sing"

A bright little musical comedy, entitled "Everybody Sing," is tenanting the State and Orpheum Theaters. Its brightness derives largely from the comic performance of Fanny Brice. No matter how things may be sagging, Miss Brice merely has to appear on the scene and "Everybody Sing" becomes as taut and resilient as a new drumhead. The comédienne was applauded twice during one of the screenings yesterday at the State, a rare tribute from a film audience. Her "Quainty, Dainty Me" alone is worth sitting through the picture for.

"Everybody Sing" is about a family well on the lunatic fringe. Mother Billie Burke is a wild-eyed actress; father Reginald Owen writes plays in which mother and a ham actor (Reginald Gardiner) appear; daughter Judy Garland is expelled from boarding school for perpetrating a swing version of Mendelssohn's "Spring Song"; daughter Lynne Carver falls in love with the handsome chef (Allan Jones); maid Fanny Brice does her best to maintain some semblance of sanity about the ménage.

When the father's backer finally backs out for good, Judy escapes from a trip abroad to sing in the chef's musical show. He was a top-flight entertainer on the side, you see. Or do you? At any rate, it would be a strange movie which didn't end well. And there's nothing strange about "Everybody Sing," unless that Hollywood is at last waking up to the fact that Miss Brice really has something. She's only been around 25 years.

Joe E. Brown's latest, "Wide Open Faces," is the usual well-Browned comic hash, smothered in Sennett slapstick sauce, and thrown squarely, if not subtly, in the audience's face. Joe, a maitre d'squirt" in a small-town drugstore, finds the $100,000, captures the crooks and wins the girl, Jane Wyman. Alison Skipworth also grumbles through the plot.

J. D. B.

Rodzinski to Play Shostakovitch Symphony

Radical revision of his program, though he retains the Shostakovitch Fifth Symphony, American premiere, has been made by Artur Rodzinski conducting his second of three concerts tonight with the NBC Symphony Orchestra over the NBC-Red to WNAC hookup at 10 p. m.

Leading off with Weber's "Oberon" Overture, Mr. Rodzinski then conducts the Shostakovitch symphony. Given its premiere in Moscow in January, the Shostakovitch work is in four movements. The first, boisterous, fades away quietly in a passage for xylophone and trumpet. The second, a scherzo, is full of wit and gaiety. The third is said to resemble a "requiem," while the fourth movement "takes us into a new world" ending with noisy fanfares that give "the impression that the solution has not been found."

The second half of the program retains the Respighi First Orchestral Suite of Old Dance Tunes and Airs for the Lute. Albeniz's "Fete Dieu a Seville" from the "Iberia" Suite and the Prelude to Act III, Dance of the Apprentices and Finale from Waner's "Die Meistersinger" are the remaining new items.

Other dialworthy music:
Brahm's "Academic Festival" Overture, Sebumann's Symphony No. 3 "Rhenish" in E flat major, and Holst's Oriental suite, "Beni Mora," among other items in Chicago Symphony Orchestra concert, Dr. Frederick Stock, Conductor, Mutual to WAAB, 9:15 p. m.

Dialworthy drama:
"The Broken Feather," in Columbia Workshop period, CBS to WEEI, 7:30 p. m., Michael Carroll's story of a land of discord restored to harmony.
"Heads I Win," first of new series of original comedies and dramas. NBC Blue to WBZ, 8:30 p. m., a story based on the Indian mutiny.
"Thomas Jefferson," in "American Portraits" Series, NBC—Red to WNAC, 9:30 p. m.

On the lighter side:
Ray Scott and his quintet, in Swing Session, CBS to WEEI, 8 p. m., playing "Siberian Sleigh Ride" and "Toy Trumpet"; also Helen Ward with Leith Stevens and the Swing Club Band from New York.

The Week-End Radio

Sunday

Dialworthy music:
Wagner's "Siegfried Idyll," by Radio City Symphony, Lizst's transcription of Schubert's "Wanderer" Fantasia, with Webster Aitken, piano soloist, and Faure's "The Palms," sung by Jan Peerce, tenor, NBC-Blue to WEZ, 12:30 p. m.
John Ireland's "London" Overture, first time in America; Abram Chasins's Piano Concerto No. 2 in F sharp minor, with the composer as soloist; Bach's Brandenburg Concerto, No. 3 in G major; and Beethoven's Symphony No. 5 in C minor, in New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra concert, John Barbirolli, Conductor, CBS to WEEI, 3 p. m.
Georges Enesco, Rumanian composer, to be heard as violin soloist in Sunday Evening Hour, CBS to WEEI, 9 p. m., playing Beethoven's Romance in G major, and the Rondo from Mozart's Seventh Concerto in D major; Bach's Toccata and Fugue in D minor, and "Liebestod" from Wagner's opera, "Tristan and Isolde," principal orchestra items.
Rising Musical Stars, NBC-Red to WNAC, 10 p. m., to present winner of its $1,000 contest who will also present solo; Frances Blaisdell, flutist, to be heard in "Polonaise and Badinerie" from Bach's Suite in B minor.

Dialworthy drama:
"Empires of the Moon," new series to dramatize some of the trifling incidents which changed history—first episode on Artaignan in the period of Louis XIII of France, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 1:30 p. m.
Leland Powers Players in life of Sir James M. Barrie, "Solus of Steel" period, WHDH, 1:30 p. m.
"There Was a Woman," NBC-Blue to WBZ, 5 p. m., to tell the story of the practically unknown Deborah Franklin, wife of Benjamin Franklin.
Manuel Komroff's "An Accident," anti-war tale, in "Their Greatest Stories" period, Mutual to WAAB, 5:30 p. m.
"Blood Is Thicker Than Usual," recent magazine story, to be played by Madge Evans and Tyrone Power, NBC Blue to WBZ, 9 p. m.

Monday

In the serious music field the Rochester Civic Orchestra, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 3 p. m., will play a program by such little known composers as Maganini, Gaubert and Cimarosa, as well as lesser known items by Tchaikovsky and Richard Strauss; Bernard Hermann and the Columbia Chamber Orchestra continue the Handel series with the Concerto Grosso, No. 6 and a program of songs by Handel contemporaries, by Fritz Lechner, baritone, CBS to WEEI, 4 p. m.; Margaret Speaks, soprano, returns as soloist in NBC-Red to WNAC period, 8:30 p. m., singing "Estrellita," "Thine Alone" and "Song of Songs"; Bizet's Overture to "Carmen," Grieg's "Hall of the Mountain King" and Ravel's "Bolero" by orchestra; Eugene Ormandy to conduct the Philadelphia Orchestra in Rossini's Overture to "La Gazza Ladra"; "Largo" from Dvorak's "New World" Symphony; DeFalla's "Interlude and Dance" from "La Vida Breve"; Humperdinck's "Dream Pantomime"; Brahm's "Hungarian Dance," No. 5, and Strauss's waltz, "Roses from the South," NBC-Blue to WBZ, 10 p. m.

On the lighter side: Jan Garber and his orchestra to take over musical end of Burns and Allen program, NBC-Red to WNAC, 8 p. m.; E. B. Rideout, WEEI meteorologist, to appear in "For Men Only" program, NBC-Red network, 10:30 p. m.

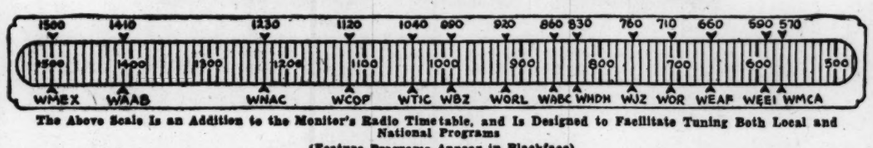
A. D. H.

N. H. Snow Enticed Estimated 140,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., April 9—The New Hampshire Planning and Development Commission estimates that 140,000 winter sports enthusiasts visited New Hampshire during the period from Jan. 15 to March 15 and that they spent well over a million dollars.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

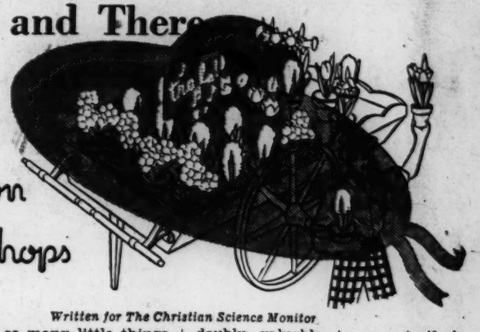
Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour..	Rakov's Orchestra	Great Plays: Richard	Sport reports	Piano team .....
5:15 The Boston Hour .	Rakov's Orchestra	Congreve's "Love for	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:30 Will McCune's Or..	M. Frederick's Orch....	Love": Blevins Davis,	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:45 Will McCune's Or..	Dance Interlude	director	Baseball School	Sport reports .....
6:00 News; sportshots .	News; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News" ..
6:15 Rhythm Revue ...	Dinner Concert	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review..
6:30 Art Shaw's Orch...	Sport comment: Chick	"Musical Rendezvous"..	Dinner concert	Sport reports .....
6:45 "Hour Glass"	Webb's Orchestra	Dramatic sketch	Sport results	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 'Syncopation Piece'	Message of Israel.....	Kaltenmyer's Kinder-	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch..
7:15 'Syncopation Piece'	Message of Israel.....	garten	Charioteers: quartet ..	Terry O'Toole's "Irish
7:30 Columbia Work-	Jim's Question Bee.....	Commentator	Xavier Cugat's Orch...	Echoes"; songs; orch..
7:45 shop: drama	Jim's Question Bee.....	Sport review	Jack Fischer's Orchestra	"Jungle Jim" .....
8:00 Saturday Night	Old Mission Choir.....	Robert L. Ripley; vocal	"Studies in Contrast"	Melody ensemble .....
8:15 Swing Session	Lou Breese's Orchestra.	trio; orchestra	"Studies in Contrast"	"Sweet Music" .....
8:30 Russ Morgan's Or..	"Heads I Win": dra-	Network program	"Barnstormers" variety	"Four Aces"; vocal....
8:45 sketch; soloists ..	matic sketch	Network program	"Barnstormers", variety	"Four Aces"; vocal....
9:00 "Professor Quiz";	National Barn Dance:	Al Roth's Orchestra....	Commentator	Annual Army Day Ban-
9:15 questions; answers	Henry Burr: soloists;	Al Roth's Orchestra....	Chicago Symphony Or-	quet; speakers .....
9:30 Serenade: soloists;	vocal groups; Hoosier	"American Portraits":	chestra; Dr. Frederick	Dance Parade .....
9:45 popular orchestra.	Hot Shots	dramatic sketch	Stock, conductor; Hen-	Dance Parade .....
10:00 Your Hit Parade:	"Design for Music"....	National Broadcasting	ry Weber, comment..	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
10:15 vocalists; quartet;	"Design for Music"....	Company Symphony	Chicago Symphony Or-	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:30 Lauritz Melchior .	Dick Gasparre's Orch..	Orchestra; Dr. Artur	chestra; Dr. Frederick	Jimmie McHale's Orch..
10:45 Capitol Opinions .	Dick Gasparre's Orch..	Rodzinski, guest con-	Stock, conductor; Hen-	"The Monitor News"...
11:00 Forecasts; news .	News; weather	ductor	ry Weber, comment.	Worthy Hill's Orchestra
11:15 Crawford's Orch..	Ruby Newman's Orch....	NBC Symphony Orch..	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Worthy Hill's Orchestra
11:30 B. Goodman's Or..	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	News Service	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	"Garden of Dreams" .
11:45 B. Goodman's Or..	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Weather Service	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	"Garden of Dreams" .

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
10:00 Church of the Air	Russian Melodies	"Uncle Bob": children's	"Down the Mississippi"	"Operatic Airs" .....
10:15 Church of the Air	Russian Melodies	variety program	"Down the Mississippi"	Piano lessons .....
10:30 Aubade for Strings	Concert Hour	Network speaker	Tremont Temple Bap-	Italian music; drama..
10:45 Aubade for Strings	Recorded program	Network speaker	tist Church service....	Studio speaker .....
11:00 Trinity Church ..	News; "Journal"	St. Paul's Service.....	Tremont Temple Bap-	Studio speaker .....
11:15 Trinity Church ..	"Neighbor Nell"	St. Paul's Service.....	tist Church service....	"Musical Hits" .....
11:30 Trinity Church ..	Vocal recital	St. Paul's Service.....	Tremont Temple Bap-	"Musical Hits" .....
11:45 Trinity Church ..	Commentator	St. Paul's Service.....	tist Church service....	The Italian Hour.....
12:00 Hawaiian music ..	Southernaires: male	Clotilda Zappala, so-	News Service	The Italian Hour.....
12:15 News Service	quartet	prano; organist	Organ recital	The Italian Hour.....
12:30 Salt Lake City choir	Radio City Symphony	Don Van Wart, pianist.	Italian string music....	Amateur Hour .....
12:45 and organ	Orchestra; Webster	News Service	Italian string music....	Amateur Hour .....
1:00 Vocalists	Aiken, pianist; Jan	Network speakers	"Musical Gems"	Portuguese Hour .....
1:15 Piano Club	Peerce, tenor	Network speakers	"Musical Gems"	Portuguese Hour .....
1:30 "Europe Calling" ..	News; music	"Silver Strings"	Music in Many Moods:	Portuguese Hour .....
1:45 "Poet's Gold"	Whistler and His Dog..	"Silver Strings"	soloists; orchestra	Portuguese Hour .....
2:00 Boris Morro's	Magic Key: Symphony	"Kidoodlers": quartet .	Drama and music.....	"Voice of Israel" .....
2:15 String Quartet ..	Orch.; Frank Black;	Vicente Gomez: guitar	Drama and music.....	"Voice of Israel" .....
2:30 Dramatic sketch	Kirsten, Karen, and	"Sunday Dinner at Aunt	Gotham String Quartet	"Voice of Israel" .....
2:45 with Jean Hersholt	Mme. Marie Flagstad..	Fanny's": variety	Gotham String Quartet	"Voice of Israel" .....
3:00 New York Philhar-	Vocalist; orchestra ...	"Radio Newsreel": news	"The First Offender":	"Pirates of Penzance".
3:15 monic - Symphony	Vocalist; orchestra ...	interviews	dramatic sketch	"Pirates of Penzance".
3:30 Orchestra; Abram	Vocalist; organ	"Sunday Drivers":	"Concert Miniatures"	"Pirates of Penzance".
3:45 Chasins, violinist.	William Primrose; viola	novelty program	"Concert Miniatures"	"Pirates of Penzance".
4:00 New York Philhar-	National Vespers	Romance Melodies; or-	Network speaker	Mimy Sargent's Orch..
4:15 monic - Symphony	National Vespers	chestra; vocalists	Network speaker	Mimy Sargent's Orch..
4:30 Orchestra, John	News; music	The Lutheran Hour....	Sunday Varieties	Budy Mitchell's Orch..
4:45 Barbiroli, cond. ..	The Vagabonds	The Lutheran Hour....	Sunday Varieties	Frank Simone's Orch..
5:00 Magazine: Chan-	"There Was a Woman":	Marion Talley, soprano;	Network speaker	Young People's Church.
5:15 ning Pollock	dramatic sketch	chorus; orchestra	Network speaker	Young People's Church.
5:30 Guy Lombardo and	Rollini Trio	Mickey Mouse Theater	Network speaker	Young People's Church.
5:45 his orchestra	British commentator ..	of the Air	Network speaker	Young People's Church.
6:00 Joe Penner; Ben	Austro-German Election	"Hum and Strum".....	George Jessel; guest	Phil Marshall's Orch..
6:15 Pollack's Orch. ..	"Musical Camera"	Adrian O'Brien, tenor..	stars; orchestra	Soprano recital .....
6:30 Phil Cook's Al-	"Moonlight Serenaders"	News Service	Ray Keating's Orchestra	Dramatic program ....
6:45 manac	News commentaor	Popular variety	"Fashions in Rhythm"	Dramatic program ....
7:00 Manhattan Mother	"Paths to Prosperity":	Jack Benny; Kenny	News Service	Violin ensemble .....
7:15 Manhattan Mother	speakers; forum	Baker; orchestra	"Moonlight Sonata" ..	Violin ensemble .....
7:30 Phil Baker, com-	Ozzie Nelson's Orch.:	"Interesting Neighbors":	Larry Funk's Orchestra	"Roving Reporter".....
7:45 edy: orchestra	Peg Murray; guests ..	informal interview	Larry Funk's Orchestra	Irish Minstrels .....
8:00 St. Louis Blues...	"Spy at Large"; dra-	Don Ameche; Edgar	News Testers	Scenes from "Henry
8:15 St. Louis Blues ...	matic serial	Bergen; Stroud Twins;	Charioteers: quartet ..	VIII"; dramatization..
8:30 Lynn Murray's Mu-	"Songs We Remember":	John Carter; Dorothy	Hawaiian Music	Vocalist; orchestra ..
8:45 sical Gazette	orchestra; soloists ..	Lamour	Hawaiian Music	"Movie Stardust" .....
9:00 Georges Enesco,	Tyrone Power; Madge	Manhattan Merry-Go-	Marine Corps program.	"Five Star Final" ....
9:15 violinist; sym-	Evans; sketch	Round: soloists; orch..	Marine Corps program.	"Five Star Final" ....
9:30 phony orch.; José	Movie comment	American Album of Fa-	Brown Sisters: trio....	David McSweeney, songs
9:45 Iturbi, conductor.	Irene Rich: sketch.....	miliar Music	"Hollywood Whispers" .	Fashion parade .....
10:00 "Showcase"	Academy Theaters	"Rising Musical Stars":	Al Jahn's Orchestra....	Good Will Hour.....
10:15 "Showcase"	Academy Theaters	chorus; guest; orch..	Al Jahn's Orchestra....	Good Will Hour.....
10:30 "Headlines and By-	"Cheerio": talk; music.	Norman Cloutier's Orch.	Dance Orchestra	Good Will Hour.....
10:45 lines"; comment .	"Cheerio": talk; music.	Norman Cloutier's Orch.	Dance Orchestra	Good Will Hour.....
11:00 News; dance music	News; Roundelay	News Service	Dance Orchestra	News commentator ....
11:15 Abe Lyman's Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	Weather Service	Dance Orchestra	Four Continentals .....
11:30 Duke Ellington's	Music As You Desire It.	Val Olman's Orchestra	Bob Millar's Orchestra.	Four Continentals .....
11:45 Orchestra	Music As You Desire It.	Val Olman's Orchestra	"The Playboys"	"Day's End" .....
12:00 Wayne King's Orch.	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Dramatic sketch	Poetry; organ	"Dusty Rider" .....
12:15 Popular vocal	"Women and News"...	"Backstage Wife"	"Melody Strings"	Jean Harper, songs....
12:30 "Big Sister"; sk..	"Vic and Sade"	How to Be Charming ..	Musical program	Cooking School .....
12:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Ed. MacHugh, songs...	Decoration talk	Vocalist; orchestra	News commentator ....
1:00 Betty and Bob: sk..	speakers; soloists;	Yankee News Service..	Women's club news....	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:15 Hymn recital	Homesteaders' Orch. ..	"Joyce Jordan": sketch	"Treasures in Melody"	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:30 Grimm's Daughter..	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour....	Rex Battle's Orchestra.	Salem Merchants' pro-
1:45 Valiant Lady: sk..	Jack and Loretta.....	Marjorie Mills Hour....	Voice of Experience....	gram .....
2:00 "Ma Perkins"	U. S. Navy Band.....	"Way Down East".....	Piano soloist	Symphonic Drama ....
2:15 "The O'Neills"	U. S. Navy Band.....	"Musical Roundup"	World Traveler, talk..	Symphonic Drama ....
2:30 American School of	U. S. Navy Band.....	"Rhyming Minstrel" ..	Sport matinee	Symphonic Drama ....
2:45 the Air	U. S. Navy Band	"Julia Blake": sketch.	Stage Door Memories.	Symphonic Drama ....
3:00 News Service	Rochester Civic Orches-	Pepper Young's Family.	Colonials: orchestra ..	Cottage Hawaiians ....
3:15 Comm'nity Bulletin	tra matinee concert;	"Ma Perkins": sketch.	Colonials: orchestra ..	Paul Joyce, songs.....
3:30 Kate Smith Speaks	Guy Fraser Harrison,	"Vic and Sade"	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
3:45 C. Hector's music.	conductor	"The Guiding Light"..	School dramatization ..	Sport reports .....
4:00 C. Hector's music.	Stocks; comment	"Lorenzo Jones"	Dramatization	"Rhythm and Stuff"....
4:15 Concert Hall	Club Matinee; variety.	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Dramatization	"Song Styles" .....
4:30 Univ. of Pennsyl-	Club Matinee; variety.	Commentator	Sport commentator	Song team .....
4:45 vania Choir	Club Matinee; variety.	"The Road of Life"...	Sport reports	Variety Sports Revue...
5:00 The Boston Hour .	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy": sketch..	Sport reports	Variety Sports Revue...
5:15 The Boston Hour .	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"....	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:30 "Stepmother"	"The Singing Lady" ..	Jack Armstrong	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:45 "Hilltop House" ..	Rakov's Orchestra	Little Orphan Annie...	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"..
6:00 News; sport review	News; Dance Revue...	Yankee News Service..	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"..
6:15 Rhythm Revue ...	Dance Revue	Top Hatters: orchestra.	Dinner concert	Italian review .....
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Comment; music	"Let's Celebrate"	Dinner concert	Sport reports .....
6:45 "Lum and Abner"..	Lowell Thomas, news..	"Musical Rendesvous"	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 Variety program	"Music Is My Hobby"..	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch..
7:15 Arthur Godfrey ..	Network speaker	"Uncle Ezra": sketch.	Al Jahn's Orchestra....	"Five Star Final".....
7:30 Eddie Cantor; De-	Rose Marie, songs.....	"Songsmiths"	"The Lone Ranger":	Sandor's Gypsies .....
7:45 anna Durbin, or..	Popular music	Sport commentator	dramatic sketch	Harper's Varieties ....
8:00 Lou Holtz; Ted	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Burns and Allen; Jan	Dance Orchestra	"The Wordcaster" .....
8:15 Husing; music ...	Ruby Newman's Orch...	Garber's Orchestra ..	Dance Orchestra	Lynn Carroll, songs....
8:30 Pick and Pat: come-	"Those We Love": dra-	Margaret Speaks; sym-	Commentator	"A Few Words, Please"
8:45 edy; soloists; orch.	matic serial	phony orchestra	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Message to Motorists..
9:00 Theater: Miriam	Philadelphia Orchestra,	Phil Spitalny and His	Ruby and His Music....	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
9:15 Hopkins; Lloyd	Eugene Ormandy, cond.	Girls; soloist	Ruby and His Music....	Piano and organ duet..
9:30 Nolan, in "Mary	Philadelphia Orchestra,	"Music for Moderns"	WLW Operetta	Amateur Hour .....
9:45 Burns, Fugitive"	Eugene Ormandy, cond.	"Music for Moderns"	WLW Operetta	Amateur Hour .....
10:00 Wayne King's Orch.	"Behind Prison Bars":	Marek Weber's Orch.;	"True or False".....	Amateur Hour .....
10:15 Wayne King's Orch.	dramatic sketch	soloists; quartet	"True or False".....	Amateur Hour .....
10:30 "Hour Glass"	National Forum	"For Men Only": Van	Pageant of Melody:	Jimmie McHale's Orch..
10:45 "Song Shop"	National Forum	Steeden's Orch.	Henry Weber's Orches-	"The Monitor News"...
11:00 Forecasts; news ..	News; "Roundelay" ...	Yankee News Service....	tra; soloist	Joe Frasetto's Orchestra
11:15 Jim. Dorsey's Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	Weather Service	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Joe Frasetto's Orchestra
11:30 Sammy Kaye's Or..	Music As You Desire It.	Jack Denny's Orchestra	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Buddy Rogers' Orchestra
11:45 Sammy Kaye's Or..	Music As You Desire It.	Jack Denny's Orchestra	Pancho's Orchestra	Buddy Rogers' Orchestra

Here and There in Boston Shops



Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There are so many little things that go to make up a comfortable life, aren't there? But so often we find that it's just those little things that are difficult to find. You see them in somebody else's home; somebody talks about them . . . but actually locating said items sometimes seems impossible.

Well, it seems that Waters' Stationery Company, at 240 Massachusetts Avenue (which isn't far from Loew's State Theater) realizes this fact. So a major part of its stock seems to include just such merchandise. Take the good old Farmer's Almanac, for instance. (Well do we remember searching the town for one last year.) You can get one there. And for that matter perhaps you've been wondering where you could duplicate that ever-so-handy Phillips Brooks appointment calendar that suddenly became obsolete on January the first. Waters' has them, too; and after seeing one for the first time, we don't wonder that people make a great to-do about them after they've once had them in the house and made use of them. Then there are little bookmarks that look like the corner of an envelope cut off. The kind you can slip right over the corner of the page to mark your place the next time the doorbell rings. Or, if you prefer, the little thin leather bookmarks that you simply slip between the pages are there. They also have a very tricky "Clippings" book, too. We mean the one that's made up in Norwood. Into which could go recipes, menus, or anything at all that you want to be sure to save. Oh yes, and we mustn't forget . . . for the benefit of those who are just trying out the budget idea . . . there is a most professional looking household expense book. Whose purpose is to let you know just where your money has gone . . . in black and white!

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Vogue for Initials
Reaching Far and Wide

We can remember (and without any difficulty whatsoever) the day when we first possessed a bag with our very own initials on it. A Mark Cross affair, it was . . . but the three initials made the bag doubly valuable to us at that time. And if we remember correctly, they were on the expensive side. Nowadays though, the vogue for all this individualizing business has rendered them most inexpensive. And you wear your monogram almost anywhere, and on almost everything. Sometimes you have the letters burned right into the article, as is the case with those wooden compacts at Filene's, but more often they are metal, and are fastened onto the bag by means of the little sword-like tips which bend over and dart through the leather. Quite the biggest initial we've seen was at Slattery's. It was at least six inches long, but it was quite correct on the perfectly mammoth bag it adorned. And it's Slattery's who have the bracelets that have your initials as a real part of the bracelet; not just as charms that hang down.

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Carload of Vases
And at Half Price

We're always "yammering" on about people not having enough flower vases in the house. Or at least if you have big ones, you always seem to need small ones, and vice versa. So, in order to let you stock up on them inexpensively, may we suggest that you call on Raymond's at your earliest convenience. Which should be pretty soon, for although you'd declare they would never sell out all those pottery vases, you'd be surprised at the way Raymond's news travels around! Anyhow, they started with nothing less than a carload (if we know our carloads!) of the best looking pottery vases . . . all for precisely one-half their regular price, we were told. And the vases are there in just about every size, shape and color you can think of. Some with little handles, embossed, some that are perfectly plain. And a number of the popular twin-vases. Which allow you to make trick arrangements with your flowers.

P. S. Just like the bracelets your mother used to year . . . are those flexible bracelets at Stearns. The kind that expand as you want them to. With the locket effect right in the center.

Janet Treat

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, April 10

10:45 a. m.—WORL, The Mother Church. The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, April 11

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
Shortwave		
2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, April 11

2:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc), Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Let the "Original" Do Your Spring Housecleaning

9x12 Rug Thoroughly Cleaned $2.25. Draperies 75c—Curtains 50c

Have the "Original" experts help you. They have specially trained men who clean carpets, drapes and upholstered furniture, using only the most modern and scientific methods, removing every trace of dirt and grime, restoring the original color and beauty to your home. Ask about their special rates. A 9x12 rug thoroughly cleaned for $2.25 is a hard-to-beat value—so take advantage and call *Mail Orders*

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8 Winter St., Boston Lib. 2727

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MOTH PROOFING GUARANTEED
OR MONEY REFUNDED
REPAIRING—WASHING
40 YEARS AT YOUR SERVICE
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112 Clarendon St. BOSTON KEN more 5250

McGEARY'S CANTILEVER SHOE SHOP
145 TREMONT ST. — THIRD FLOOR — BOSTON, MASS.
Between West St. and Temple Place.

Specialists in Fit!

Here fit comes first. That's why we carry a wide selection of widths and sizes of the new spring . . .

Flexible CANTILEVER SHOES

OAKWOOD $9.50

(Continued from Page 9)

Avenue's cobblestone paving—providing long anticipated relief for drivers who have quite a big enough problem in avoiding elevated supports, freight cars, and the other obstacles found in that neighborhood.

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Dead Letter Office—Anyone who suspects an obliging friend of having turned his pocket into a private dead letter office by forgetting to mail epistles entrusted to him, may be interested in this story—which managed to reach us in spite of such obstacles.

When doubts as to the mailing reliability of an assistant troubled a certain business man, he evolved a unique check-up plan.

"Did you get any mail this morning?" he asked this assistant one day.

Receiving a reply in the negative, he continued: "Did you mail the letters you took with you when you left yesterday?"

"Why certainly, sir!" was the slightly aggrieved answer.

"That's odd!" he concluded dryly, "one of them was addressed to you. It should have been here this morning!"

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"Brightening the Corner"—The upper left-hand corner of envelopes must make tedious reading for mailmen, with their constant reiteration of the words, "Return in Five Days to . . ." To relieve the tedium of this situation somewhat, Mr. Carl J. B. Currie of Belmont, retired President of the Boston Grain and Flour Exchange, uses a sketch of a smilingly fishing Chinaman with the words "No Ketchum 5 Days Return to . . ."

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Courteous Collections—With the Boston Water Department putting a little pressure on water rate delinquents by reducing the pressure supplying their houses, a correspondent reports another plan of speeding collections in use in Baldwinsville, N. Y.

There the village clerk sends this message to those remiss in remitting checks:

"I am a little messenger who has rather a delicate mission to perform. My mission is necessarily a diplomatic one. Because I must tell people something they do not like to hear—and at the same time be very careful that I do not hurt their feelings.

"A short time ago a companion of mine, or rather an advance agent of mine, called on you and left a little message. My boss feels that you must have overlooked or mislaid it. So he asked me to drop in and remind you that you forgot to pay your water bill of $ . . ."

According to the author of this message, it does get results.

Coast Guard Saves Canadian Schooner Grounded in Storm

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., April 9 (AP)—The Coast Guard cutter Faunce today refloated the four-masted Canadian schooner, Reine Mary Stewart, which went aground last night on the sandy edge of the channel near West Chop light.

The Maine-built vessel, reputedly the last barkentine built in the United States, was pulled off in a dense fog at daylight, shortly before high tide. The sea was calm and Coast Guard officials believed the schooner would attempt to continue to Boston.

Three Liners Due To Visit Boston During Week End

Week-End Sailings

Three deep-water passenger liners are listed among arrivals and sailings at the Port of Boston this week end, along with 25 other craft that range all the way from tankers to coastwise passenger ships.

Start of the marine procession came today when the Lady Hawkins of the Canadian National Steamships fleet moved up the harbor to Commonwealth Pier, embarked nearly 100 passengers and sailed for Bermuda, the British West Indies and Georgetown in British Guiana.

Cunard White Star's Lancastria is nearing port from Liverpool, Belfast, and Greenock with 39 passengers for Boston and nearly 400 others for New York. Radio advices indicate that the liner will tie up at East Boston late Sunday afternoon.

The only outbound overseas passenger liner for the week end is the Italian Line's motorship Saturnia, sailing at 11:30 a. m. Sunday for Mediterranean ports with a generous list of passengers who embark at Commonwealth Pier.

On the eve of the sailing of the Saturnia, officials of the company announced that "business is good" in the passenger-carrying trade. Heavy advance bookings for accommodations eastbound between May and July, indicate another "bumper tourist year" for Mediterranean traffic, comparable to 1937 which, in itself, was a record year.

The line's 33,000 ton Roma, which is claimed to be the largest and fastest vessel ever to take passengers and cargo from Boston to Europe, is to sail from Commonwealth Pier, South Boston, April 23, on its third eastbound departure from this port.

Next week end Boston's transatlantic traffic gets into its spring and summer stride and regular weekly arrivals and sailings will be made by Cunard White Star which has served Boston for nearly a century. Just after Easter the Anchor Line will send the Caledonia to Boston to embark passengers for Dublin and Glasgow, initiating its new plan of sailing from Boston on Wednesdays instead of Saturdays.

G. O. P. Fails to Reduce Hurley's Budget Items

The Legislative Week in Massachusetts

Collapse of Republican Ways and Means Committee efforts in the House of Representatives to push through economies in Gov. Charles F. Hurley's $72,488,502 budget recommendations featured the week's legislative action.

The House consumed two days discussing the budget, and more than $400,000 was added to the $70,635,396 budget total submitted by the Ways and Means Committee, as Republicans joined Democrats in numerous instances to force through increases.

Meanwhile, the House overturned an adverse report on legislation to reduce the veterans' preference in civil service, the Senate turned down legislation to outlaw municipal ordinances preventing peaceful picketing, and the Legislature received a Supreme Court advisory opinion that legislation requiring electric companies to furnish free bulbs was unconstitutional.

The week's legislative action follows:

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The Governor

Action: Signed bills authorizing local referenda on bills to place under civil service the Lowell City Auditor, the Medford City Engineer, and the Revere Commissioner of Welfare.

Significance: These bills are among several special civil service proposals adopted this year.

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The House

Action: Overturned an adverse committee report on legislation to reduce the 30 per cent veterans' preference in civil service examinations to 10 per cent for disabled veterans and 5 per cent for able-bodied veterans.

Significance: The vote was a distinct surprise in view of the strength of the veterans' lobby. Since that time the lobby workers have been endeavoring to push through a compromise under which the legislation would be held up this year. In the meantime the veterans' organizations would be called upon to vote on the proposal. Proponents, however, want the issue to go on the November ballot.

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Action: Passed to be engrossed, with the Senate, a bill allowing one member of the State Public Utilities Commission to hear evidence in informal protest cases.

Significance: At present two members are not required. J. Burke Sullivan, Chairman of the State Public Utilities Commission, contended the legislation will speed Commission action. Opponents contended the Commission would be less responsive to public opinion under the bill.

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Action: Ordered to a third reading legislation allowing the Curry School of Expression to grant the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of the Science of Oratory, and the Boston Conservatory of Music to grant the degree of Bachelor of Music.

Significance: Such degree-granting power lends more distinction to the schools. It is expected final approval of the legislation will result in a $250,000 gift to the Curry school from a person outside Massachusetts.

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Action: Ordered to a third reading a bill to bar from civil service married women whose husbands are earning sufficient money to support them.

Significance: Such legislation has been before the Legislature for years, the proponents contending that married women should relinquish their jobs to single women. It is problematical whether the legislation will get through the Senate.

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Action: Passed to be engrossed legislation prohibiting officers and employees of State, county, and city governments from accepting employment at race tracks.

Significance: Several legislators and other officials have received such employment in the past. Proponents of the legislation contend such employment develops suspicion.

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The Senate

Action: Requested from the Supreme Judicial Court an advisory opinion in regard to the legality of legislation empowering the Supreme Court to remove mayors on charges brought by the Attorney General.

Significance: This request was regarded as a Republican move to delay or block legislation filed by Paul A. Dever under which he hopes to remove Mayor James M. O'Brien of Revere.

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Action: Accepted, with the House, an adverse report on a bill to increase the fines for violation of parking laws.

Significance: The present schedule calls for a warning on the first offense, a $1 fine for the second, and a $2 fine for the third. The proposed schedule, backed by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, was $1, $2, and $3, respectively.

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Action: Requested the Supreme Court to hand down an advisory opinion on whether it is proper to seek through an initiative petition a referendum on whether taxi stands should become open to all companies.

Significance: Opponents contend the proposal is unconstitutional.

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Action: Passed to be engrossed, with the House, bills authorizing local referenda on placing under civil service the Beverly fire chief, the Saugus Soldiers' Relief Agent, and the Saugus Superintendent of Buildings.

Significance: Same as on the bill signed by the Governor.

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Action: Accepted an adverse report on legislation to outlaw municipal ordinances which obstruct peaceful picketing activities of labor groups.

Significance: Labor groups contend present municipal ordinances block the picketing right guaranteed by State law.

Review: State and City

(Continued from Page 9)

Republicans had two years ago in seeking to prevent the re-election of Mr. Roosevelt.

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Flood Control

Two diverse opinions on the question of New England flood control were presented this week.

Representative John W. McCormack, (D) of Massachusetts, is in favor of making flood control a 100 per cent Federal activity. He confererd with President Roosevelt on Tuesday, and returned from the conference "very hopeful" that a solution of the flood control problem could be reached in the near future.

In direct contrast to the McCormack Bill, Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont said, "I object to either the Federal Government or the public utilities gobbling up resources that belong to the people of the State." He believes that New England should definitely insist on states rights in disposing of power from its flood control dams.

Shipping: Port Woes Told

Shipping is slipping in Boston and many lines which used to include the Port in their schedules are now skipping it. This rather gloomy picture was painted by local Port interests on Thursday and Friday at a hearing held by four officials of the United States Maritime Commission.

Past glories of the Port of Boston, together with its future and present possibilities were also rehearsed at the hearing. To make the most of these possibilities, the Federal officials were informed, various steps should be taken:

Either the uniform water-traffic rates, established by the wartime Shipping Board, should be canceled, or else land-rail rates giving other ports a differential advantage over Boston, should be adjusted by the Interstate Commerce Commission;

More frequent and regular steamship services should be established from Boston;

American flag liners should pause at Boston to pick up freight and passengers in the course of transatlantic and other voyages.

The Maritime Commission has been given very wide powers to attempt to improve the American Merchant Marine situation, and local shipping men believe they can hope for some action as a result of this hearing.

♪ ♪ ♪

Shocking Fish

Best fish story of the week at the Boston Fish Pier was backed up by the presence of a 300-pound denizen of the deep proudly exhibited on the 40-fathom trawler, Whitecap, when it tied up on Wednesday.

When the otter trawl came up with a load of red fish on Monday, this eight-foot monster was thrashing about in the midst of them. Mathew Poppie, one of the crew, put his hand on it when it was brought on deck and received an electric shock which jolted him considerably. For the rest of the trip the fish was left severely alone.

Short-Wave Programs

For Monday, April 11

Paris—8:30 a. m. — Light music. TPA2, 19.68m, 15.24meg.
Santiago, Chile—4 p. m.—Music; news. CB615, 24.3m, 12.30meg.
Tokyo—4:45 p. m.—National Program. JZI, 25.4m, 11.80meg; JZJ, 31.4m, 9.53meg.
Berlin—5 p. m. — "Wandering Through Brandenburg." DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
London—6:20 p. m.—"It Happens Every Day," a revue. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—Folk Music; John Pugliese: "Modern Italy"; 2RO's "Mail ag." 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg; IRF, 30.5m, 9.83meg; IQY, 25.21m, 11.90meg.
Boston—7:30 p. m.—"The Changing Complexion of Central Europe." W1XAL, 25.4m, 11.79meg.
Madrid—7:30 p. m.—Program for English Listeners. EAR, 31.6m, 9.48meg.
Boston—8 p. m.—"The Court and Mr. Justice Holmes: Property and Society," Professor Felix Frankfurter. W1XAL, 49.6m, 6.04meg.
Prague—8 p. m.—Vocal Quartet; Variety Program; Central European Review of Affairs. OLR, 31.4m, 9.55meg.
London—8 p. m.—B. B. C. Empire Orchestra. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSB, 31.55m, 9.51meg.
Paris—9 p. m.—Musical Recordings. TPA4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Caracas—9:15 p. m.—Songs by Popular Artists. YV5RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—"Old Man River," old and new times on the Mississippi. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
London—9:30 p. m.—"Music Hall"; Variety; Willie Walker Octet; Negro Spiritualists; Jamaican Folk-songs. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.

35-Ft. Cruising Boat Favored

(Continued from Page 9)

batics. Below decks the Week-Ender has a galley with stove, sink, icebox, dishracks and lockers; a main cabin with two berths, table, shelves, dresser and lockers; a wash room, and stateroom forward with berths for two.

Reminiscent of Yawl

She gets her driving power out of 562 square feet of sail with three tons of outside ballast to balance. The Week-Ender was designed by Sparkman & Stephens of New York, which means that her pedigree no doubt traces back to the celebrated little ocean cruising yawl, Dorado, in which the Stephens brothers, Olin and Red, won a transatlantic race and several other races at less awesome distances a few years ago.

In fact, boatmen will not have to look long to detect some of Dorado's best characteristics in the lines of the little Lawley cruiser. She is to all appearances a handy compromise between racing speed and seagoing moderation. Her profile is graceful, and her ends trim. The overhang fore and aft is neither so short that it detracts from her raciness, nor so long that the boat would be likely to pitch and pound in a walloping seaway. Her permanent backstay simplifies the crew's work in tacking ship and is much safer, too, than the old-style port and starboard preventer backstays that had to be set up and slacked off every time the ship came about and consequently always kept the crew on the jump to make sure the mast didn't go out of her in a careless moment of man-handling the ge and weather jig.

Produced in Numbers

These are only a few of the attractive features incorporated in this handy little craft that has suddenly turned the Lawley yard at Neponset into a beehive of buzz-saws, drills and planes reminiscent of the days when the plant was turning out everything from a cedar gig to a 2000-ton steam yacht. If the Week-Ender is a designer's compromise with all the best points of small racing and cruising boats, the building project at Lawley's is no less a compromise with all the essential advantages of modern mass production.

What this means to the boatman is easily shown by a comparison of costs between the old method of building to order and building on a stock model scale. Built as a stock boat under standardized production methods, the Week-Ender delivers at Neponset for $5750, which includes everything from the Gray Sea Scout auxiliary motor right down to the fog horn. Under the ordinary built-to-odrer system, the same boat would sell for $9000. The difference is something to take into account on the lifetime investment that a well-built boat represents.

New Deal Praise Sung as Maine Democrats Meet

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 9 (AP)—Maine Democrats assembled today to hear their chieftains pledge the party to carry out the ideals of President Roosevelt in the State and Nation.

Delegates, settling back for biennial convention paeans to New Deal progress and verbal jabs at Republican "inefficiency" in Maine, found added zest in a prospective floor battle over refusal of the State Committee to seat a "pro-New Deal" delegation from Rockland.

James Connellan, heading the New Deal group which included Edward C. Moran, Jr., U. S. Maritime Commissioner and former Second District Congressman, charged they were "being punished for loyalty to President Roosevelt." He denied his group opposed "any political candidates, including Former Governor (Louis J.) Brann," aspirant for a third term.

Brann Group Seated

The State Committee, by a 19-5 vote in a convention-eve session, seated a Rockland group elected in support of Mr. Brann.

While key-men worked behind the scenes to complete a platform to compete with a Republican policy declaration of nine days ago, delegates trooped into Augusta's City Hall for the opening session. The listed speakers were U. S. Representative Jennings Randolph (D) of West Virginia, Fulton J. Redman of Portland, temporary convention Chairman, and Mrs. Thomas F. McAllister of Michigan, Director of National Democratic Women's Activities.

Mr. Randolph said in a prepared address that the Administration accepted "the challenge to aid those millions of unorganized and inarticulate workers who look to us for help. We will not let them down."

New Deal Aims

The Federal Government, he added, would continue relief to unemployed "until the economic body of the nation has fully recovered from the deadening diseases which prostrated it."

Mr. Redman's address called for an end of Republican dominance in Maine which he blamed for "mounting bureaucracy," increased political job-holding and boosted governmental costs.

The Democratic Party, he said, stood ready to "clean out the inefficiency of our State Government, lock, stock and barrel." To accomplish its program, he said, the party needed what it has not had in a quarter century, "both a Democratic Governor and a Democratic Legislature."

London Air Raid Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Thirty thousand volunteers, including men, women, and youths, are being called for by the London County Council for air raid protection work in the British metropolis.

Tobin Budget Estimated To Reach $41,000,000

(Continued from Page 9)

Tobin has been able to save almost $1,000,000 in various departmental reductions to offset the increases introduced by the Mansfield Administration. Welfare expenditures, furthermore will not be as high this year as first anticipated, according to welfare authorities.

Medfield Head Put on Probation

At the end of an all-day conference, the Board of Trustees of Medfield State Hospital last night placed Dr. Earl K. Holt, Superintendent since 1931, on probation for a year, and temporarily suspended the Assistant Superintendent, Dr. C. Allen Troxell.

The Trustees acted after a conference with Patrick J. Moynihan, Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, who explained his recent report to the Governor, in which he charged that under Dr. Holt's administration efficiency and the general morale at the institution were at a low standard.

Timilty to Ask Magazine's Ban

The current issue of the weekly photo-magazine Life was being sold as usual at many Greater Boston newsstands this morning as Joseph F. Timilty, Boston's Police Commissioner, prepared to purchase a copy and to apply at Municipal Court for a warrant charging that a group of anatomical photographs tend to corrupt the morals of youth. The photographs are taken from a motion picture entitled "The Birth of a Baby," issued by the American Committee on Maternal Welfare.

Although the Commissioner announced yesterday that he would ban the sale of this issue of the magazine unless the pictures were deleted, John Tracy of the New England News Company informed him that he had been instructed by his New York office to proceed with distribution as usual, since it was felt that the pictures are educational and cannot be regarded as immoral. John Almond, a representative of the publishers, supported this contention.

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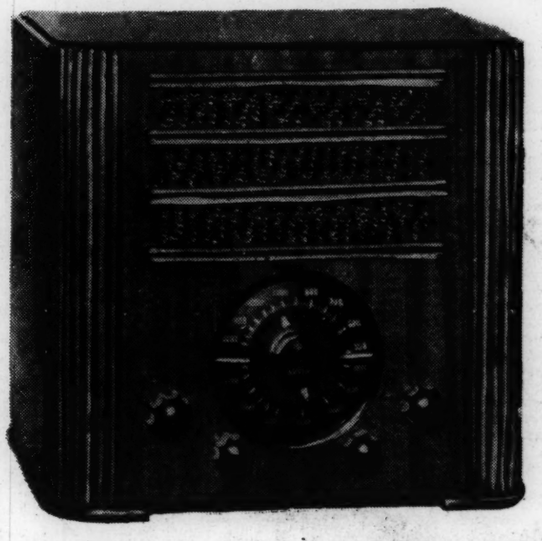

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.) 1,415,000
Previous day 828,290
1938 volume to date 66,142,810
1937 volume to date 170,932,336

Stock Leaders Up 1 to 5 Points On Heavy Buying

NEW YORK, April 9 (AP)—The heaviest buying rush of the year today swept stock market leaders up 1 to more than 5 points with blocks of 1,000 to 5,000 shares changing hands.

In the speedy opening scramble the ticker tape fell behind floor dealings as much as three minutes and exceptionally wide gaps between bids and offers for many "blue chips" made for unusually late get-aways for these

Brokers attributed the early run-up principally to the generally unexpected defeat of the government reorganization bill by the House and to the further revival of inflationary psychology resulting from reported administrative plans for huge "pump-priming" as a means of halting the recession.

Prominent on the upswing were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, American Telephone, Chrysler, General Motors, Westinghouse, du Pont, Southern Pacific, U. S. Rubbers, Sears Roebuck, General Electric, Air Reduction, Union Carbide, Standard Oil of N. J., and Texas Corp.

The pace later slowed a trifle and profit selling reduced extreme gains near the second hour.

Bonds Higher

Heavy demand appeared for all types of corporate bonds today, lifting prices on the average of 1 to 3 points and in some instances more.

U. S. Governments were neglected in the scramble and while a few made modest gains the majority were 1-32d to 4-32ds of a point lower as the session went into the final hour.

Utilities and industrials joined the parade but gains were less extensive. Columbia Gas & Electric 5s gained more than 2. Ohio Edison 4s and Western Union 5s of 1960 were almost as much higher and advances of around a point were scored by a host of others, including International Telephone 5s, Allis-Chalmers 4s, Phelps Dodge 3½s, Remington Rand 4¼s and McKesson & Robbins 5½s.

Foreign dollar bonds were quiet but held to an even course.

NEW YORK, April 9 (AP)—Cash market stocks surged forward over a wide front today with industrials and specialties 1 to 5 points higher and in some cases more.

Safety Car Heating & Lighting bounded up nearly 8 on small sales. Humble Oil, Aluminum Co., Newmont Mining and United Shoe Machinery each were around 4 improved, and Pittsburgh Plate Glass had added nearly 7 to its quoted value at the beginning of the second hour.

Other substantial gainers included American Gas & Electric, Consolidated Copper Mines, Creole Petroleum, Gulf Oil, Northern States Power "A," Carrier Corp. and Lion Oil.

Ohio Brass "B" went counter to the trend, losing more than 2 points under light offerings.

Wheat Prices Hold Steady in Chicago

CHICAGO, April 9 (AP)—The wheat market absorbed more profit taking today as a result of yesterday's sharp advance, but prices were maintained here at the previous closing level.

The market advanced as much as ⅝ cent at the opening, but later settled back and at times sank as much as ½ cent below Friday's finish.

New upturns in securities and reports that English millers had bought two more cargoes of Australian wheat on top of yesterday's huge purchases stimulated enough buying to keep prices on an even keel. Australian offers were reported to have been advanced 6 cents a bushel at Liverpool. Wheat futures there closed ⅜ off to ⅜ up, reacting slightly from gains of more than 2 cent at the day's high.

Maritime Commission Plans Munson Foreclosure

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Maritime Commission announced it would press for foreclosure of mortgages it holds on the Munson Steamship Line's four Pan-American vessels—Southern Cross, American Legion, Pan American, and Western World.

A motion to foreclose the mortgages has been pending for two years in United States court for the southern district of New York.

The vessels, now being operated in the East Coast-South American route, were sold by the Government to the Munson line in November, 1925, for more than $4,000,000. The Government's claim, including interest, amounts to about $3,000,000.

The commission said "it now appears definitely clear that no practical plan" or reorganization, satisfactory to all the necessary parties, could be effected for the company. In June, 1934, the line filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy and since has been operated by trustees.

Montreal Port Receipts Largest Ever Recorded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Cashiers of the National Revenue offices, customs and excise division here report the biggest annual increase ever recorded in the port of Montreal, as well as the biggest total receipts for the fiscal year that have ever been recorded here. The fiscal year ended March 31.

The gain over the previous year was $14,962,911 while the total collections for 12 months reached $107,603,979 which was an increase of $2,141,798 over the highest previous year's receipts, that of 1928-29, when $105,462,181 was reported. The returns for the fiscal year 1936-37 gave receipts at $92,641,068.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
45	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	4	38	38	38	Apr 6
52	32	Acme Steel (2)	3	34	33¼	34	+2
10⅜	6¼	Adams Exp	32	8½	8	8⅜	+ ½
20¾	14½	Adams-Millis (2)	1	18	18	18	+1
23	16⅜	Addressog (1.40)	2	19	18½	19	+ ½
2	1⅝	Advance Rumely	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
58¼	40¼	Air Reduction (1a)	20	48	46½	48	+3
1¼	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	4	⅞	⅝	⅞	Apr 7
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau (.60a)	18	10	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	3	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
17⅜	6½	Alleghany pf xw	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Apr 5
17⅞	6½	Alleghany pf $30 ww	6	9½	8¾	9⅜	+1
17¼	5	Alleghany pf $40 ww	2	8½	8¼	8½	+1⅜
17½	8	Alleghany pr pf	1	9	9	9	Apr 2
21¾	11⅜	Allegheny Steel	3	15	14½	15	+1⅜
9⅞	4½	Allen Industries	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	Apr 8
176½	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	17	142⅝	141	142½	+5½
9⅝	7	Allied Kid (1)	3	8	8	8	+ ⅛
14⅜	8⅝	Allied Mills	3	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅜
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	38	6⅜	6	6⅜	+ ½
53½	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	43	43	43	+3
51¾	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (⅜e)	116	43¼	41	42⅜	+3½
15¼	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+1⅛
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	3	2	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
24	10	Amal Leather pf	2	10	10	10	Mar30
72½	57	Amerada Corp (2)	2	63	63	63	+2
66	40	Am Ag Ch Del (1¼e)	2	56½	56	56½	+1½
15⅞	10	Am Bank Note (½e)	3	13¼	12½	13	+1
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe(¼e)	8	32	30	32	+2½
91½	70¾	Am Can (4)	12	86¼	83½	86	+5
167	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	163	163	163	+1
17½	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	19	18½	17¼	18¼	+1⅜
50	27	Am C & Fy pf (2½e)	3	37⅜	36¾	37	+2½
11⅞	9½	Am Ch & Cable (¼e)	24	12⅞	12½	12⅝	+ ⅜
100½	89½	Am Ch & Chl pf (5)	1	89½	89½	89½	Feb 18
105½	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	95	95	95	Apr 8
8⅛	4½	Am Colortype	1	6	6	6	+ ⅜
13¾	9	Am Coml Alco	6	10¾	10⅝	10¾	+1
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sug(¾e)	6	12	11½	11¾	+1¼
4¾	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	9	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
6½	4	Am European	1	4	4	4	Mar29
4⅜	2¼	Am & For Pow	15	3½	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
19¾	10	Am & F P $6 pf	2	15	14½	15	+2¼
25¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	2	18½	17½	18½	+2
11½	5⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	8	8	7½	8	+ ⅛
12	9½	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	10	10	10	Apr 7
4⅜	2	Am Hide & Leather	11	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
26	12	Am Hide & L pf	1	15½	15½	15½	
37¾	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	3	34	34	34	+ ½
2½	1½	Am Ice	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	Apr 6
18	13¾	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	14½	14½	14½	Apr 8
7⅞	4½	Am International	12	6½	5⅝	6½	+ ⅜
23½	12⅜	Am Locomotive	38	17⅝	16¾	17⅝	+1⅜
74½	45	Am Locomot pf	6	51¼	50½	51¼	+1¾
14½	10	Am M & Fdy (.40)	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ½
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	15	3⅜	3⅛	3½	
38¾	23	Am Metal (3g)	18	29¼	27¾	29¼	+2¼
105½	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	99½	99½	99½	Mar30
7⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	53	4⅝	4¼	4½	+ ¼
40½	19	Am P & L $6pf(1⅜&k)	7	25	24½	24½	+2
33	16⅛	Am P&L$5pf(.93¾&k)	6	22½	22	22½	+2
14¼	9	Am Rad & St S (.60)	257	13⅜	13¼	13¾	+1¾
22⅞	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	22	18	17⅝	17¾	+1⅛
78	58	Am Roll Mill pf(4½)	3	68	67¾	67¾	+ ¼
20⅞	15⅜	Am Safety Razor (2)	6	17	16¾	17	
14¼	7⅛	Am Seating	1	10	10	10	+ ¼
56¾	28⅛	Am Smelt & R(1¼e)	77	37¾	36⅛	37⅝	+2⅜
131	103	Am Smelt & R pf(7)	2	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	+1½
52	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	47	47	47	+1¼
34¾	15⅝	Am Stl Fdrs (¾e)	64	23⅛	21¾	23⅛	+2⅜
11¾	6⅛	Am Stores	3	7	6⅞	7	+ ¼
31	21½	Am Sugar Ref (2)	4	25½	24	24	Apr 8
117⅛	101⅜	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	106¼	106¼	106¼	+1¼
18½	12⅝	Am Sumat Tob (1)	1	15	15	15	Apr 8
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	27	131½	129¾	131	+3⅞
71	58	Am Tobacco (5)	3	68¾	68	68¾	+1¼
72¾	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	10	70	69	70	+1¾
139⅝	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	131½	131½	131½	Apr 7
7⅞	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	6	5½	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅜
13½	6	Am Wat Wks	28	8⅜	8	8¼	+ ⅛
86	70	Am W W 2 pf (6)	1	70	70	70	Apr 2
5⅝	3¼	Am Woolen	7	4⅜	4	4⅜	+ ⅝
35¾	23⅝	Am Wool pf	3	30	29½	30	+1½
8½	4⅜	Am Zinc L & S	50	6¾	6	6¼	+ ½
40	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	31½	31½	31½	+2½
36¾	21⅜	Anaconda (¼e)	228	28	27¼	27⅞	+1¾
50	29	Anacon W & C	1	34½	34½	34½	+2½
16	10¾	AnchorHockGl(.15e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+3½
19	10	Andes Copper	12	12	12	12	Apr 4
3½	2	A P W Paper	3	2¼	2½	2½	Apr 8
30¼	20	Arch-Dan-M (½e)	2	24¾	24½	24¾	Apr 5
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	3	86	86	86	
6⅞	3⅞	Arm Ill	47	5⅛	5	5	+ ¼
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	1	39	38½	39	+2
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Mar19
39	24¼	ArmstrongCork(¼e)	11	31	30	30	+ ¾
7½	5½	Arnold Const (⅜e)	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅜
5⅛	2½	Artloom Corp	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Apr 7
8¾	4	Assd Dry Goods	8	6¼	6	6	+ ½
69	66	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	69	69	69	Mar 8
68¼	68¼	Assd D Gd 2pf(1¾k)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	Mar 5
35	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	27	27	27	Mar31
42	22¼	Atch T & S F (2g)	51	29⅞	28	29½	+3⅜
72	42⅜	Atch T & S F pf (5)	2	54¾	53¾	54¾	+1¾
17⅜	14	Atl Coast Line (1½g)	9	18¾	18⅜	20	+2½
7¾	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
14½	8½	Atl G & W In pf	1	9	9	9	+1¼
24	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	53	20	19¼	20	+1¼
107	103	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	103	103	103	Apr 5
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (.80)	8	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	+ ⅜
43	39	Atlas Corp pf (3)	3	39	39	39	Apr 8
48	36	Atlas Pow (½e)	1	38	38	38	
7⅜	4½	Atlas Tack	2	5⅛	5	5	Apr 8
6½	3	Auburn Auto	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ¼
3¼	2	Aust Nichols	1	2	2	2	Apr 5
4⅝	2½	Aviation Corp	19	3½	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
		B					
10⅜	5	Bald Loco ct	52	8	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅞
10⅝	4	Balt & Ohio	42	6⅜	6	6⅜	+ ⅝
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	10	7½	7	7½	+ ¼
34	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	31	31	31	+2
19	12⅛	Barber Co	18	16½	16	16⅛	+1⅛
10½	5	Barker Bros	6	7½	7½	7½	+1⅜
16⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	42	13⅞	13½	13⅝	+1⅛
12¾	9	Bayuk Cigar(.18¾e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅞
17¾	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	3	13¾	13¾	13¾	Apr 8
96½	92½	Beat Crm pf ww (5)	1	93	93	93	Mar25
103⅞	94½	Beech-Nut Pack(4a)	2	94½	94½	94½	Apr 2
8⅜	5¾	Belding-Hem (⅜e)	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	Apr 8
83	77¾	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	1	77¾	77¾	77¾	Mar19
14⅞	8⅝	Bendix Aviat	18	11½	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅝
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (.45e)	5	17	16¾	17	+ ¼
40½	26⅞	Best & Co (2½a)	2	34½	34¼	34¼	+ ¾
65⅞	40	Beth Steel	200	49¾	48¼	49	+3¼
16½	13	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
98½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	4	86	85	86	+3¾
28	18	Bigelow-Sanf	4	20½	18¾	20½	+2¼
17⅞	9¾	Black & Decker	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	1¼
15½	10½	Blaw-Knox	17	13	12⅝	12⅞	1
35½	20¼	Boeing Airplane	81	26¾	26	26⅜	+1¼
30	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	4	27½	19½	22½	+3½
13⅞	9⅜	Bond Strs (.20e)	3	10	10	10	Apr 4
19⅜	15⅝	Borden Co (1.60)	41	17⅜	16	16¼	+ ¼
28½	16½	Borg-Warner	42	21⅜	21	22	+2¼
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2½	2½	2½	Apr 6
22¼	14	Bower Rol Bear(½e)	3	16⅞	16¾	16¾	+1¼
10⅞	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	21	8½	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
26¼	12¾	Briggs Mfg	42	19¾	18⅜	19¼	+1¾
30½	20	Briggs & Strat (¾e)	1	22	22	22	Apr 7
34	28	Bristol-Myers(2.40)	1	30½	30½	30½	Apr 7
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	1½	1½	1½	Apr 5
9¾	3⅝	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅜
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	6	8¼	8	8	+ ½
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf (6)	1	19	19	19	Apr 8
21½	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	2	13¼	13	13¼	+ ¾
41	34¼	Brown Shoe (3)	2	34¾	34¾	34¾	Apr 6
10	5½	Brunswick-Balke	5	8	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
9¾	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	16	8⅞	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
6⅜	3¼	Budd Mfg	7	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ½
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	5	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
20	13¼	Bullard Co (¼e)	2	15½	14⅞	15½	+1
32¼	15½	Bulova Watch (4)	10	21¼	20	21	+1½
9½	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	3	8	8	8	
20¼	14½	Burr Add Mac(.30e)	20	16⅜	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	4	2¼	2	2¼	+ ¼
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Apr 7
8⅝	5¾	Butler Bros (.60)	8	7	6¾	7	+ ½
22	16⅝	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	18	18	18	+ ⅛
4⅜	2⅜	Butte Cop & Z	3	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ¼
11⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	7	8¾	8	8¾	+1
19¾	13	Byron Jackson (½e)	1	16	16	16	+ ¼
		C					
24½	15⅛	Calif Packing (1½a)	4	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
49¼	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	45	45	45	Apr 2
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	8	1¾	1½	1¾	+ ⅛
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hecla	21	7½	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
15¾	9⅝	Campbell Wyant (1)	6	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
19¾	12½	Can Dry G Ale	54	15¼	14⅝	15½	+ ⅛
8½	5	Canad Pacific	51	6⅜	6	6¼	+ ⅛
36	29	Cannon Mills (1e)	1	31	31	31	+1
7¼	4½	Capital Ad A	2	5	5	5	Apr 1
18	13	Carpenter Stl (.10e)	3	14½	14½	14½	+ ½
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.05e)	1	3	3	3	Apr 8
97½	62½	Case (J I) Co	9	78¼	77	77	+2½
31½	29⅝	Caterpil Tract(½e)	24	42	40	42	+4
103	100½	Caterp Tractor pf(5)	3	101¼	101¼	101¼	Apr 8
18⅞	9	Celanese Corp	28	13⅝	13	13⅝	+1⅜
94	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	95	Jan 12
25½	12½	Celotex Corp	3	19½	18¾	19½	+1½
28	20	Cent Aguirre (1½)	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅜
8	2	Cent Foundry	26	3½	3	3½	+ ⅜
11	7	Cent RR NJ	2	7	7	7	Mar29
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	3	5	4½	5	+ ⅞
5½	3¼	Century Rib Mi.10e)	3	4	4	4	+ ¼
46½	26¼	Cerro de Pas (1e)	33	35	34¼	34⅝	+1
8½	4½	Certain-teed Prod	20	7	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅜
30½	18¾	Champ Pap & F(¼e)	4	23	22¾	22¾	+ ¾
12¼		Checker Cab	1	7½	7½	7½	Apr 8
38½	23½	Ches & Ohio(1½e)	24	29¼	28⅜	28¾	+1¼
89	80	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	80	80	80	Mar31
48½	27⅛	Ches Corp (3)	11	34½	33½	34½	+1½
1¼	½	Chi & E Ill	6	½	½	½	Mar29
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2	2	2	Apr 8
1¾	¾	Chi & N West	5	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
4⅝	2	Chi & N West pf	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Apr 8
1¼	½	Chi Great West	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr 7
5⅜	2⅜	Chi Great W pf	1	3	3	3	
14	8⅞	Chi Mail Or (¼e)	2	10½	10½	10½	+ ½
1	½	Chi M St P & P	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
1⅞	⅞	Chi M St P & P pf	1	1	1	1	
12⅞	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	8	10	9½	9⅞	+ ¾
2½	22	Chi Pneu T cv pf(3)	1	23	23	23	Apr 1
1¼	⅜	Chi Rk Is & Pac	1	¾	¾	¾	
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
2⅞	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1¾	Apr 7
12¾	8	Chi Yell Cab (¼e)	2	8	8	8	Apr 6
16¾	12	Chicka Cot O (½e)	2	12½	12½	12½	Apr 4
5⅞	3¼	Childs Co	5	4⅛	4	4	+ ⅛
63½	35⅝	Chrysler Corp	269	46	44¼	45¾	+3½
13½	10	City Ice & Fuel(.40e)	1	12	12	12	+1⅜
3¾	2¾	City Stores	3	3	2¾	3	+ ¼

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
24	10⅝	Clark Equip	1	13	13	13	Apr 7
26½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (¾e)	1	21	21	21	+3
41	32½	Climax Moly(.30e)	8	37½	36½	37	+2
15½	10½	Cluet Peabody (.40e)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Apr 8
125	105½	Coca-Cola (½e)	2	117	114½	117	Apr 8
59	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58	57	58	Mar28
11⅞	7½	Colgate-Palm-P	25	9⅜	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅜
95½	80	Colgate-Pm-P pf (6)	1	80	80	80	Apr 4
27⅜	13¼	Collins & Aik (½e)	8	20½	18½	20¼	+2¼
20	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	1	13	13	13	+1
22¼	13	ColumBr'castA(.40e)	3	17	16½	16½	+ ½
21¼	13	ColumBr'castB(.40e)	1	17	17	17	+4
9⅝	5½	Colum G & E (.45g)	317	6	5¼	5¾	— ⅜
78	67	Col G & E pf A (6)	5	68	68	68	+1
9⅞	5	Colum Pict vtc (1)	2	11½	10⅞	11¼	+1⅛
34	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	29	29	29	Apr 2
76	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	2	63½	63½	63½	+6½
38¾	23	Comi Credit (4)	24	30	29¾	29¾	+1½
95	84	Comi Cred pf (4½)	1	84	84	84	Mar28
44¾	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	9	36¾	35½	35½	+1½
99	90	Com In T cv pf (4½)	3	95½	95½	95½	Apr 8
10	5⅞	Comi Solvents (.60)	32	7½	7½	7½	+ ½
2	1	Comwith & South	33	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
42¼	25	Com & Sou pf(1½k)	3	33	33	33	+2
27⅜	22½	Comwith Edis (1¼)	3	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅜
7¾	3⅞	Conde Nast	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Apr 1
24½	15	Congoleum-N'n(¼e)	4	20⅜	20	20⅜	+2½
8	6	Congress Cigar	1	6	6	6	Mar29
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	27	15⅜	14¾	15⅜	+ ¾
8	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	6	6½	6¼	6½	+ ¾
25⅞	17	Cons Edison (½e)	73	20¾	20½	20½	+1¼
96½	90	Cons Edison pf (5)	4	90	90	90	
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
6⅞	4½	Consol Film pf (¾k)	5	6¾	6½	6¾	+1⅜
5¾	2⅞	Cons Laundries	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
10½	7	Consol Oil (.80)	95	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
101½	98¾	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	6	98¾	98¾	98¾	Mar30
7½	2⅝	Consol R R Cuba pf	2	3½	3½	3½	+ ½
1½	¼	Consol Textile	11	⅜	¼	¼	
5⅜	2¼	Consol'n Coal	2	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	10	10	10	Mar31
86½	83⅜	Consum Pow pf(4½)	2	84½	84½	84½	Mar 9
16⅜	9⅞	ContainerCorp(1.20)	18	12⅞	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
16½	8⅝	Cont Bak A	12	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ⅜
2⅜	1¼	Cont Bak B	5	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅛
85	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	71	71	71	Apr 8
45¾	36½	Cont Can (½e)	10	42½	41¼	42½	+1½
110¼	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	109	109	109	+ ⅜
49¾	38½	Cont Diam Fib	2	7¾	7	7½	+ ¾
32	21¼	Cont Ins (1.80a)	10	27½	26¼	27½	+1⅞
1¾	1	Cont Motors	10	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
34⅜	21¼	Cont Oil Del (¼e)	36	27½	26¼	27¼	+1½
16½	10	Cont Steel	2	11	10¾	10¾	Apr 5
65½	53	Corn Products (3)	10	59¼	59	59¼	+1
166¼	163	Corn Products pf(7)	2	163½	163	163	Mar30
4¾	2¾	Coty Inc	10	4	4	4	+ ⅛
29¼	19	Crane Co	54	28¾	26½	28½	+1⅝
98	85	Crane Co cv pf (5)	2	87	87	87	Apr 8
25	21⅝	Cream of Wh (1e)	2	23	22½	23	+ ¾
10½	5¼	Crosley Radio	1	8	8	8	+1
39⅞	22¼	Crown Crk & S(⅓e)	12	29	28	28½	+1½
37	30	Cro Crk pf ww(2¼)	2	30	30	30	Apr 5
33¾	25½	Cro Crk pf xw(2¼)	1	28¾	28¾

Commerce and Finance

Remedy for Drying Up of Railroad Earning Power Hard to Find

Business and Industry

Mexico Considers Redemption Bonds To Pay Oil Firms

MEXICO CITY, D. F. (AP)—The issuance of "economic redemption" bonds in the federal district was contemplated here as a means of helping relieve the financial situation precipitated by expropriation of the foreign oil industry.

A committee headed by Dr. Jose Siurob, chief of the Federal District Department, drafted plans for floating the bonds. It was said that it would be the "patriotic duty" of Federal District employers and workers to subscribe.

This plan was brought forth while Congress prepared to convene Monday to vote a 100,000,000 peso (about $24,750,000) bond issue to compensate the 17 British and American oil companies for holdings nationalized by President Cardenas.

Great Britain has demanded return to the companies of oil properties in which the British have invested approximately $250,000,000.

Mexico's Reply Next Week

The Mexican Government's reply to the British note will be delivered early next week, informed sources said.

The British protest declared the expropriation act "inherently unjustified."

The government continued studying offers received from foreign concerns interested in Mexican oil. No agreement has been reached with anyone, authorities said.

Under the Siurob plan for "economic redemption" bonds, every worker in the district would be asked to contribute one day's pay monthly for the rest of the year. Employers would contribute three times that much.

Those complying would be given certificates which they would be expected to display.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Britain's strong note to Mexico demanding return of the expropriated British oil properties has dropped serious problems into the lap of the State Department.

By adopting a menacing attitude toward Mexico's seizure of the British oil companies, Britain placed the United States in a delicate position. Previously, in acting toward Mexico, Great Britain has been content to follow the lead taken by the United States, which generally has been stern. Now she seems determined to strike out on her own.

U. S.-British Policy Differ

The British attitude was described by officials as almost diametrically opposite that of the United States. This country has formally acknowledged Mexico's right to expropriate the oil wells provided she gives reasonable compensation.

Britain denies the right and says the expropriation was "inherently unjustified."

The United States has informally indicated this Government will not press claims for full compensation of the oil companies at their own valuation, but only at a figure representing the original investment less depreciation. Britain on the other hand wants the companies turned back to their owners.

Her move did not come as a surprise to the State Department but it was nevertheless unwelcome. Persons close to the department did not believe it would be successful. This is the strong-arm attitude, they said, which the United States has adopted in the past, and it has not worked. Now the United States is trying a new experiment.

A Difficult Position

There was a feeling here, however, that the experiment is prejudiced by Britain's action. It is realized that Britain does not have the same "good neighbor" preoccupation as the United States, but a British action which would interfere with our policy is most unwelcome to American officials.

On the other hand, Britain is understood to believe that the American policy toward Mexico will fail of producing results.

Mexico is faced with the problem of deciding between the friendly and sharp approaches, respectively, of the two major powers.

If she bows to Britain's demands, it will be a serious embarrassment to the United States.

If she refuses, Britain will either have to adopt the humble attitude of following the United State's "good neighborly" policy, or become yet more menacing.

Officials did not see clearly what steps Britain could take in that event. The sending of warships to Mexican ports was regarded as too old-fashioned a gesture. Britain might conceivably institute a boycott on Mexican oil.

Reports Volume of Sugar Imported on Quota Basis

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agricultural Adjustment Administration has reported that sugar charged against import quotas of all off-shore producing areas during the first three months of 1938 totaled 1,145,673 short tons, raw value.

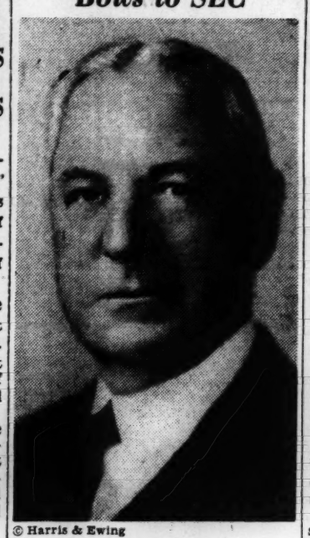
It also reported that 103,688 short tons, raw value, was charged against production quotas of continental sugar cane areas, and 139,266 short tons, raw value, against the continental sugar beet area during the first two months of the year.

The amounts charged against the various off-shore areas and their quotas under the 1937 Sugar Control Act were: Cuba, 588,058 short tons and 1,962,771; Philippines, 225,149 and 1,057,416; Puerto Rico, 271,471 and 819,344; Hawaii, 89,542 and 963,149; foreign countries other than Cuba, 1,453 and 27,161.

Gas Revenues Up in January

NEW YORK—Total revenue of the manufactured and natural gas industry was $80,714,500 in January, an increase of 1.6 per cent over $79,459,600 in January, 1937, the American Gas Association reported.

Bows to SEC



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Philip G. Gossler
Chairman of Columbia Gas & Electric Corporation

Harrison Asks U. S. Guarantee of Fair Net Profit for Rails

CINCINNATI (AP)—Declaring that the railroads could lead the nation out of the business slump, George M. Harrison urged the Government to guarantee them a fair net profit by setting up a $300,000,000 "contingent liability account."

Mr. Harrison, president of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks and a member of President Roosevelt's advisory committee on railroads, described a railway modernization proposal placed before the Chief Executive Monday as "perhaps one of the surest means of reviving business."

Under the plan, which Mr. Harrison described as "distinctly not a subsidy," the Government would guarantee through the liability account the difference between actual income and a figure based on net income for an average period of the past. The railroads in turn would maintain present wage levels and at the same time proceed with delayed maintenance and modernization plans.

Mr. Harrison went to Washington Friday for further conferences on the matter.

SEC Ruling Bars Utility Dividend On Common Stock

NEW YORK (AP)—Columbia Gas & Electric Corp. announced its directors took no action on the common stock dividend due at this time owing to the dividend ruling Friday by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The board of the big utility company was hastily called into session at an uptown club following the word from Washington of the SEC action.

At the meeting, however, the directors voted the regular quarterly dividends of $1.50 on the cumulative 6 per cent preferred stock, series "A"; $1.25 on cumulative preferred stock, 5 per cent series, and $1.25 on the 5 per cent cumulative preference stock, all payable May 15 to stock of record April 20.

Such dividends, the corporation stated, are payable out of net earnings since Jan. 1, 1938.

Concerning the Securities and Exchange Commission's denial of permission to pay dividends on the common stock, the corporation declared it had a surplus at Dec. 31, 1937, of $13,261,602. Under Delaware law (the corporation was incorporated in that State) this surplus is available for dividends, the corporation said, but added the surplus "has never been segregated into earned and unearned surplus, a distinction which is not recognized under the Delaware law."

The corporation's announcement said it had been "unable to segregate its surplus retroactively or to determine whether this surplus should be regarded under the utility act as earned or unearned surplus."

It was revealed that the commission's ruling resulted from the corporation's request for authority to pay and charge to its surplus four regular quarterly dividends on the preferred and preference stocks, and dividends of not more than 50 cents a share on the common stock in 1938.

Net earnings of the corporation since Jan. 1, 1938, including dividends already declared by subsidiaries, approximate $3,900,000, the announcement said. The aggregate of the dividends paid on Feb. 15 and today declared payable on May 15 on the preferred and preference stocks was $3,254,350.

In 1937 the company paid total dividends of 45 cents a share on the common stock to approximately 60,000 holders.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The Economist index of business activity for February, based on 1935 average as 100, is 110, a drop of one point from the January figure. The peak of 113½ was touched last August and September; the decline since then is definite but not yet severe. The index for this February is about ½ a point higher than for February of 1937.

The components of the index which show the greatest decline since the peak of last fall are those relating to foreign trade: imports of raw materials, exports of British manufactures, and in particular, consumption of cotton. The decline in foreign trade is also reflected in lower shipping freight rates, and wholesale commodity prices, and in rising stocks of raw materials and crude foodstuffs.

The cotton textile industry is meeting with renewed hardships; unemployment in February was some 13 per cent higher than for a year ago, and 40 per cent of the industry's machinery is standing idle. This is partly a condition peculiar to British export industries, but in part it is also the consequence of a falling off in new business throughout British industry which affects production most rapidly in industries where there is no long time necessary for turning an order into a product. Reports from Lancashire show that new sales of yarn are about equal to only one half of current output.

No Revival in View

Collapse of the cotton industry's recent period of energy was certain after the fall in American cotton prices last summer from 8d. to 4½ per lb. Cotton prices are one of the most sensitive links connecting the American and British economies, and with little prospect of an improvement in American cotton prices in the immediate future the industry does not anticipate any prompt revival in business.

Exports of cotton piece-goods in February were only 117,000,000 square yards, the lowest in the history of the mature industry. The only consolations that Lancashire seems to be able to find are that the depression has hit textile industries in all centers abroad as well as at home, and that the Japanese find increasing difficulties in maintaining their advantage over their older competitor.

A Japanese spokesman recently complained of the tendency for orders from markets developed by Japan to shift to Lancashire products; but this is very slight consolation indeed, for Japanese textile exports continue to lead the world in bulk, and any tendency toward Lancashire is not yet evident in our export figures.

One section of our economy which seems to maintain eternal youth is the building and contracting industry. Depression in this industry has been tipped by all observers at various times over the last three years; yet business continues almost as usual. Reports say that speculative builders whose handiwork is plastered all over the south of England are finding difficulties in selling recently built houses and are therefore slackening off their new construction.

Decline in Permits

February returns of building plans passed by 142 local authorities showed a decline of 27 per cent from the corresponding month of last year, There is therefore some evidence of pending decline in this industry, but substantial orders in hand are still to be completed, and although house building may decline, there is still considerable work to be done under our ever-accelerating rearmament program.

One consequence of the decline in commodity prices has been the revival of production restriction schemes, notably for the tin industry, that expert in soaking the consumer and the efficient producer for the benefit of the less efficient producers and their financial overlords. A new tin buffer pool is to be formed, to hold about 15,000 tons of tin, to be accumulated from a special production quota. The pool will buy when the price of tin falls below £200 per ton, sell to prevent any rise above £230 per ton. We may safely anticipate the usual development in the tin industry of rigid curtailment of production quotas, and the appearance of a private buffer pool to operate in the shadows cast by the official pool.

If ever an industry needed blowing skyhigh by a Senatorial inquiry, the tin industry is it. There are enough scandals connected with the tin industry to satisfy the most gluttonous muck-racker; but the English rule of commercial behavior is Rake No Muck Herc.

Another variety of price problem has recently been reported on by the Food Council, an advisory body appointed in 1925 by the then Prime Minister. Its report for 1937 emphasizes the fact commented on several times in this column that food prices rose more during 1937 than during the two years previously, and that in 1937 the usual spring seasonal decline did not occur. The Ministry of Labor's index of food prices stood as high at the end of last year as in March, 1930. The Council points out that depression food prices should be considered abnormal, but that many present commodity prices show rises above the abnormal which are not justified. They select milk as an outstanding example of an essential commodity selling at an absurdly high price.

Hits Bacon Output

The Food Council also criticizes the Government's system of controlling bacon production. A new control system has since been announced, though not of course as a result of the criticism of the Council. Last year the bacon scheme broke down because the curers and producers could not agree on contract terms.

A new bacon development board is now to be formed, to promote efficiency, higher standards, and to restore the contract system for sale of pigs to curers. The Government will give financial benefits based on calculations of the price of bacon, the price of pigs, and the price of pig foodstuffs.

Imports are to be regulated, without formal announcement of specific quotas. The scheme is distinguished among others for subsidizing the farmer, whose mouth is ever wide open for governmental benefits, in that it relates the subsidy to the economic conditions at any time, that it, at least on paper, requires an increase in productive efficiency, and that it collects its funds from the general taxpayer and not from the consumers of bacon.

Street Doubts Administration Has Solution to Rail Problem

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Street opinion seems to be skeptical of any "solution of "the" railroad problem coming out of Washington, either in the President's message to Congress next Tuesday, or in subsequent near-term Washington handling of the situation. The "problem" is as perennial as that of the utilties or the currency. For years, White House Conferences, Senate committee "clinics," informal and formal meetings of rail managements, rail labor, Senate fact-finders and fault-finders, savings bank presidents, and everybody else interested, have been standing items of Washington news.

Every proposal made, from the least to the greatest, hurts somebody. The famous six proposals made by the President at the beginning of his first term could almost be applied verbatim and unchanged to the present situation. The distinction between long-term and short-term proposals is all but lost in the melee of suggestions new and old now being made. And lastly, Congress is not expected to enact any important rail legislation at this session, which leaders are trying to rush to completion by May 15 in order to go home and repair fences.

Steep Drop in Earning Power

Outside of the fact that a third of the country's rail mileage is in the courts and another third on the narrow edge, and the alleged prosperity of 1935-37 has come to an end without a single rail reorganization, the problem of the rails can be quickest summarized in the following figures of monthly net operating income, the source from which interest, capital outlays, and dividends must come.

Railroad Net Operating Income

	1936	1937	Per cent Change from Prev. Yr	1931
March	35.1	69.4	+97.0	46.5
April	41.5	47.8	+15.1	39.7
May	41.8	43.7	+ 4.5	41.7
June	58.9	50.2	+15.3	50.6
July	61.7	60.6	— 1.8	57.0
Aug.	64.6	50.3	—22.1	56.4
Sept.	70.1	59.3	—15.4	55.4
Oct.	89.9	60.7	—15.4	64.2
Nov.	72.4	32.4	—69.1	36.8
Dec.	70.5	26.0	—63.1	27.7
	1937	1938		1932
Jan.	38.4	6.9	—82.0	11.2
Feb.	38.3	— 2.1	....	21.7

These figures show the precipitous decline in rail earning power which began, not as most people suppose last autumn, but early last summer, and which, for the last four mouths, has actually gone lower than the last stage of the 1929-1932 depression. Figures for the latter are shown for comparison in the final column above. The February, 1938, operating loss shown above falls $40,000,000 short of meeting the months' needs for fixed charges.

Moreover, as the Wall Street Journal points out, railroad cash is running out. On Jan. 31 the Class 1 roads had only $337,000,000 against $513,000,000 a year earlier. The annual fixed charges of the roads are about $500,000,000. They have pulled down their cash about a third of this amount in the last year, and earnings for the first leg of that period were very good. They still owe the RFC $400,000,000 from the last bad time, and $20,000,000 to the old Railroad Credit Corporation set up in 1931.

Slowness of Recovery Measures

Most of the proposed aids to the railroads cannot become effective for some time. The freight rate increase which went into effect last week is obviously the end of such increases. A passenger fare increase is expected soon but it is trifling. The roads asked about $50,000,000 and might get half. Consolidation savings will come only slowly and against powerful political resistance.

And many of the emergency proposals are small change. It is suggested, for example, that the government give up its historic privilege of shipping over 14,000 miles at "land-grant" or half rates. Full rates would bring the rails only $7,000,000 additional a year. Nobody knows how much the Pettengill bill to let the rails bid for long-haul business below intermediate-haul rates, would bring the roads but it would be similarly small, slow in materializing.

And virtually every proposal, emergency or long-term, would cost someone something. Cutting out of subsidized barge-competition would hurt the barge companies. The Pettengill bill would hurt our protected inter-coastal shipping. Consolidation economies, through abandonment of parallel lines, merger of terminal facilities, etc., would put rail labor out of work. Labor would also be affected by the cutting out of such wasteful operating limits as the hour-mile rule (by which an eight-hour day is measured in slow miles and when the service is speeded up the men must be paid for eight hours though they get there in six) and the seniority rules which are charged with keeping deadwood on the payrolls.

Dividing Freight Revenues

It is suggested that a fairer division of transcontinental freight revenues should be made, so that mid-western roads, mostly in difficulties or in the courts, would get a larger cut, but this would take from the Eastern roads. Wage-cuts would hurt rail labor. (Wages were cut 10 per cent in 1932, restored to 1929 levels in 1935-1936, then raised last year by $132,000,000 annually.) Drastic scaling down of fixed charges on roads in reorganization would hurt the insurance companies which own $3,000,000,000 or nearly a quarter of all outstanding rail bonds and seem to have forgotten their usual sagacity in holding on to their lists through recent years, and it would hurt a part of the $1,000,000,000-rail investment of the savings banks, to say nothing of whatever the commercial banks own in this bond category.

While the President, though the greatest granter of subsidies in American history (silver, agriculture, municipal power, municipal relief, college education, shipping, sugar, etc.), says he opposes rail subsidies, because it would set a bad example, Street opinion seems to be that in the end the tax-payer's will be the vested interest to suffer rather than any one else's. Only, it is thought, the subsidies will be disguised. That can be done easily. One method is to permit the RFC to loan to roads without getting the now-required ICC preliminary ruling that the road is not in need of reorganization. And Jesse Jones says in loaning to the roads he will not necessarily take market values as the test of collateral. Putting these two together seems to mean the RFC can keep any road out of insolvency indefinitely.

Getting Government in Deeper

The policy of tiding debtors over, inaugurated in 1931 in the RFC, the HOLC, the FFMC, etc., would thus be revived. If business recovered rapidly the huge gamble would be successful, as were the War Finance Corporation loans to the roads in 1920. If it didn't, as it didn't to the extent of $400,000,000 of RFC loans to the roads in the 1930's, the loss could be huge. That is to say, the Government might become the possessor of huge "assets" of questionable value, acquired by Treasury borrowing on the security of taxes. (Only a third of federal tax revenues now come from the income tax, only half of these from personal incomes, and this porportion is soon to shrink.)

Other methods of overt or disguised subsidy raise difficult equity problems. Which rails should be helped with cash? Which bond-interest guaranteed? Which roads should be helped by loans which their finances and prospects do not justify?

Some of the suggestions conflict. One is that the Government guarantee the interest on securities of border-line roads—the "second third" of the rail system now on the edge of bankruptcy, while another is that a moratorium be declared relieving these roads of the necessity of meeting this interest.

(Fortunately, the immediate problem for the border-line roads is one of interest, not maturities. No serious maturity comes until the summer of 1939, when B. & O. owes $50,000,000. If it defaults this year it will be on interest payments which come due on some issue or other nearly every month. A maturity of $14,000,000 falls on the Clinchfield on June 1, but its credit is good. The Soo owes $70,000,000 on July 1, but it went broke at New Year's. And so on.

Currie's Proposal

Perhaps the neatest proposal originates with a Federal Reserve official, Laughlin Currie, an economist of the Eccles—or spending—school. The Government would go into the equipment business and lease to the roads. A lot of modern equipment is so much better than the old stuff that the roads could amortize it in a few years out of operating economies. The Government could lower the original cost first by the cheaper rate at which it can borrow, and second by placing big lump orders. Objections — the roads would still have to pay for it; they might feel they had already gone the limit in this direction (receivers are allowed to buy new equipment on tick), and so only the prosperous roads might take advantage.

The proposal for a new Transportation Board seems to have several reasons. The ICC is overworked and hasn't time to think out consolidation schemes or carry the detail of forcing their adoption. The President doesn't seem to like the ICC, because it is independent of him, responsible to Congress, and proud of its age and independence.

Only a few people here ever suggest government ownership or operation as a "simple" remedy. It is generally taken as a simple term for a solution as difficult as "economic planning." Most of the above questions would be involved in aggravated form. Should the Government merely own or also operate? Should it buy out merely the equities or should it guarantee the bonds? Or only pay off in its own bonds at present market value? How would it treat rail labor in consolidation economies? Would it make taxpayers support the present capital structure, or let it collapse on the insurance companies and banks? Mr. Eastman, arch proponent of government ownership, never seems to think the moment opportune.

Week's Auto Output Has Fair Increase

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Automotive Reports, in its weekly analysis of motorcar plant activity today placed the current week's output at 60,975 cars and trucks, compared with 57,500 units last week and 100,470 this week a year ago.

Reporting "excellent" gains in sales during March, the survey added: "If these gains continued, the upturn would be of somewhat better than seasonal proportions." It added, however, that a larger production of field stocks is necessary before a sizable advance in output may be expected.

Hudson's Bay Co. Declares First Dividend Since 1930

LONDON (AP)—The 269th annual report of the Hudson's Bay Company just published announced a 4 per cent dividend on ordinary shares, first since July, 1930.

Sharp decline in raw fur prices resulted in net trading profit, for 12 months ending Jan. 31, 1938, of $846,000, compared to the previous year's $1,133,000.

The company still owns 1,875,000 acres of land of the original grant of 7,000,000 acres given in 1869 for surrender of sovereign rights. No value is placed on unpaid land installments due of $8,089,000.

The report recites expansion of the company's fur trading to southwest Africa, Scandinavia, Afghanistan, India and South America; and mentions with pride the final commercial use for the first time of the Northwest Passage, objective of the company's early expeditions.

Retail Business Off 4 to 15 P. C. Below 1937 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Easter preparations were not pursued with their expected vigor during the past week as consumers were forced by unseasonable weather to defer shopping plans, according to the retail review by Dun & Bradstreet.

The little improvement which retailers recorded, continues the report, was provided by men's and women's apparel. Some of the women's wear stores nearly reached their volume for the corresponding 1937 period. Millinery, handbags, fur capes, gloves, belts, and other dress accessories moved particularly well.

"Both men's and boys' clothing sold well, with emphasis on the latter; the call for sporting goods increased. Interest almost was absent in furniture, refrigerators, electrical goods, and radios. Sales of luxury items were less brisk than at the beginning of March.

Weather Unfavorable

"Wintry cold and snow arrested budding Spring expansion in most of the leading centers of distribution, but in spite of this handicap," says the review, "a rise from the previous week's retail sales was general, with the average running from 2 to 5 per cent. Margin of decline from last year's total continued to shrink in most sections, as the estimated volume of retail distribution averaged 4 to 15 per cent below the dollar figures for the comparative 1937 week, taking the country as a whole.

"Buying in the New England States continued to lag, lengthening the drop from last year's sales to 5 to 10 per cent. Despite unrelieved drag of industrial cities, decline for the East from the 1937 week was cut to 7 to 16 per cent.

"Retail sales in the Middle West varied from 8 per cent below to 15 per cent above the previous week's; from the comparative 1937 total, the loss averaged 9 to 18 per cent. While snow and cold weather postponed Spring buying, retail sales in the Northwest were but 3 to 10 per cent below last year's.

"Some cities in the South went ahead by as much as 6 per cent, but the general average was under a year ago by 5 to 8 per cent, as unemployment increased and demand for cotton slowed. Sales in the Southwest fell behind last year's for the third week in a row, with the spread widened to 6 to 10 per cent. Year-to-year drop on Pacific Coast contracted to 5 to 15 per cent.

Wholesale Trade Busy

"Last-minute orders for merchandise to complete stocks for the Easter shopping period brought a larger volume of orders to some branches of the principal wholesale markets this week. While gains were uneven, as buying was confined to immediate needs in seasonal lines, the total of the week preceding was passed by 5 to 10 per cent.

"As retailers virtually cleared their shelves of Easter novelties in 1937, orders to this division were heavy, amounting in many cases to 10 to 15 per cent more than a year ago; stocks of many of these items have been about cleared. With the moderate improvement for the week, drop in the estimated wholesale volume from the 1937 period was reduced to 15 to 30 per cent," concludes the report.

Wool and Wool Tops Trading Under CEA

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt has approved a bill extending the Commodities Exchange Act to wool and wool tops.

A Senate committee which studied the measure reported that operations of the wool tops futures exchange were similar to transactions on other exchanges dealing in futures contracts on commodities. Therefore, it added, they should be subject to the same regulations.

Bolivia Points Need for U. S. To Have Tin Smelter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — Bolivia has been interested more than any other southern republic in the military and political moves in Washington to make the United States independent of essential raw materials in the event of war in a non-American sphere. The secret of this interest lies in tin, one of the commodities which has always cost the United States heavy annual payments to foreign producing and smelting combines.

This metal, whose importance to American peace and war economy has repeatedly been stressed by military as well as congressional leaders, is controlled by a committee of producers with their seat in London. Production, mainly from Malaya, Bolivia, Siam and Nigeria, is shipped to England, where it is smelted and distributed. The greatest shipments go to the United States.

Important in Case of War

The strategic disadvantages of the present position are obvious and continually emphasized in Washington. Take the case of Bolivian tin: Bolivia today is the second producer and probably would be first if its production was adequately organized and sufficient mining labor available. The labor question was and still is, to a certain extent, rather acute. Much of the Andean labor, accustomed to mining in high altitudes, was sacrificed in the lowlying jungles of the Chaco during the futile war with Paraguay.

The problem for the American economy lies in the fact that the tin shipments would have to be policed across the Atlantic during a war and that the Bolivian supplies, which would become more important under war conditions because of the lengthy and more perilous route from Malaya, would have to be carried across the Atlantic twice. No one doubts that submarine and aerial attacks on shipping would be much more intense in the event of another war.

There are two ways out for the United States. In the first place, as already has been suggested in Washington by several parties occupied with national defense, it is possible to build up huge stocks of essential raw materials ready for war. In the case of tin, it would be difficult to build up a reasonable emergency stock at a cost of less than $150,000,000. In approximate figures, this would mean 150,000 tons at $1,000 per ton. The price is less today but it is to be presumed that it would rise if any large-scale buying became apparent. However, judging from remarks in Washington and elsewhere, the expenditure is considered too high, and the consuming industry would probably oppose such an official venture, fearing price fluctuations and an element of market instability. The duration of any war, for which these emergency stocks are being considered, would also be a serious consideration, as any under-buying would leave the United States in a serious plight.

The second and most obvious solution of the problem is the erection of a tin smelter in the United States—represented as one of the most urgent industrial needs of the United States as it pauses over its plans for neutral economic security. Bolivia is the only major source of supply in the Western Hemisphere and is considered capable of supplying the whole of American actual and potential requirements.

Smelting at home appears most desirable even from customary selfish reasons of national economics. It would mean increased domestic investment and labor, virtually break international control of the metal in London, avoid middleman profits and provide freight for American ships on the west coast of South America. But at present Washington is only concerned with the political benefits. It would be comparatively easy to protect the flow of tin shipments from Bolivia to the United States, via the Panama Canal. The ships would hardly ever leave the sheltered zone of American coastal waters, policed by Uncle Sam.

Tin Bolivia's Main Product

There is reason to believe that Bolivia, also, has been advocating this solution of late through diplomatic channels. Tin still represents the life-blood of the country. The fortunes of Bolivia rise and fall with the price of that metal. It would be far better to have the industry linked up with the United States, many of them believe, and be assured of protection for shipments of its principal export from the American Navy—in an American trading sphere.

This solution is so obviously preferable that the logical question is why it has not been put into practice before. For a vastly rich country like the United States, provision of the necessary capital would be a minor detail. The difficulties are probably more technical in character, having regard to the tradition and unique operating experience of the old Welsh tinplate industry. It would not be doubted, however, not even in Swansea itself, that these difficulties would quickly be overcome if high policy determined that smelting must begin in the United States.

There are also political objections to any such move in the United States, it is believed. Tin, like rubber and other prime commodities, plays an important part in the general American trade balance with Great Britain, representing heavy purchases from the crown colonies which assist in offsetting the United Kingdom's direct adverse balance with the United States. Therefore, any move to reduce British sales to the United States might be resented in London and interpreted as directed against British control of the tin industry, which, whatever the geographical objections in a possible future war, is recognized to have rested on a purely economic basis and been operated to the advantage of producer and consumer alike. Another point admitted in Washington is that any action of this kind, even if urged for military consideration, might adversely affect the Hull preliminaries for a new trade pact with Great Britain on the lines of freer and fairer trade so persistently advocated by the Secretary of State.

Dopey and His Pals Start a Boom In the Glass and Allied Industries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Dopey and his pals, created by Walt Disney in the picture Snow White, have started a stir in the business world that even Mr .Disney probably did not foresee.

In Toledo, where tumblers decorated with the new Disney characters in colors are turned out by the hundred thousand dozen for distribution throughout the country, Snow White has kept employment figures and carloadings up for weeks, while other businesses remained at a low ebb. The rush has made doubly necessary early completion of a 135,000 square foot addition to the Libbey Glass Company plant where these tumblers are made. Orders are piling up faster than the company can fill them, so John H. Wright, president, has asked The Austin Company, builders, who have already completed one half of the structure, to rush the remainder to completion before June 1.

Faced with an urgent need for the new plant before the Snow White boom developed, they need it more than ever now. Foster, Wernert & Taylor of Toledo are engineers on the project, which has four stories, each with a continuous band of glass block and ventilating sash.

Over and above the increased business activity in Toledo, the boom in Snow White tumblers is being felt in many other places. Soda ash made in Detroit and Syracuse, N. Y., plus salt and limestone required to manufacture this; silica from West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Missouri; feldspar mined in North Carolina, all required in manufacturing tumblers are being produced in larger quantities than otherwise, thanks to Happy, Dopey, Grumpy, and the rest. It means more work in the mines, quarries, mills; more trucking to be done and more freight cars on the railroads into Toledo from these distant points.

Air Reduction Estimates Earnings Off in Quarter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Air Reduction Company's earnings for the March quarter are expected to be around 30 to 35 cents a share for the 2,533,001 shares outstanding. This would compare with net of $1,950,938, or 77 cents a share in the corresponding quarter of last year.

Decreased operations in steel and motor industries, together with a generally lower demand for industrial gases, were the cause of the smaller showing. Business is apparently still holding at about the average level of the first three months of the year. At the moment it appears that profits in the second quarter will be no worse than in the first period, partly because reduction in operating expenses will be more fully reflected from now on.

Babcock & Wilcox Stock Split-Up Plan Approved

NEW YORK (AP)—Stockholders of the Babcock & Wilcox Company, manufacturers of heating and distilling equipment, approved at the annual meeting directors' recommendations for a three-for-one capital stock split up. Authorized capitalization was increased from 250,000 to 1,000,000 shares.

A. G. Pratt, president, said business had not improved since the first of the year and that the backlog has been reduced further, but expected public utility and industrial orders "when confidence is restored."

The company has works at Barberton, Ohio; Augusta, Ga.; Bayonne, N. J., and Beaver Falls, Pa.

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Home Savings Bank	Apr. 11
Union Savings Bank	Apr. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Apr. 11
East Boston Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Apr. 15
Wilder Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Apr. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Apr. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	May 2
Franklin Savings Bank	May 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	May 2
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	Apr. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Apr. 11
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Apr. 11
Brockton Savings Bank	Apr. 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Apr. 20
Medford Savings Bank	May 2
Somerville Savings Bank	May 2
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	May 7

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Curb

Quotations to Noon

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	
50	Agfa Ansco	26½	26½	26½
400	Ainsworth	6¾	6½	6¾
200	Air Devices	¾	¾	¾
10	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	54¾	54¾	54¾
850	Alum Co Am	77½	76	77½
100	Alum Goods (¼e)	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
150	Alum Ltd	89	86	89
750	Alum Ltd	10½	10⅜	10½
200	Am Airlines	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Am Box Board	18	17	18
60	Am Cit P&LA (1½h)	17¼	17¼	17¼
100	AmCP&LAww (2¾h)	24½	21½	22¼
4100	Am Cyan B (.60)	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
300	Am & For P war	7	6¾	6⅞
100	Am Fork & Hoe (1)	10½	10½	10½
2000	Am Gas&El (1.40)	24¾	23	24¾
150	Am Gen #2 pf (2)	23¾	23¾	23¾
300	Am Light & T (.60e)	11⅝	11½	11½
200	Am Mfg	14	13¼	14
100	Am HMeter (.30e)	19½	19½	19½
700	Am Republics (.40g)	8⅞	8⅝	8¾
100	Am Seal Kap	3¾	3¾	3¾
800	Am Sup Power	1¼	¾	¾
200	Am Sup P pf	12	10⅞	12
50	Appal El P pf (7)	96	96	96
100	Arctur Rad Tube	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Ark Nat Gas	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
800	Ark Nat Gas A	3⅜	3¼	3¼
700	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	4	4	4
100	Asso G & El	1	⅞	1
500	Asso G & El A	1	⅞	1
100	Asso G & El pf	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Atl Cst Fish	3½	3½	3½
300	Atlas Corp war	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	Austin Silver M	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Automat Prod	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
400	Avery & Sons	6¼	6	6¼
20	Axton Fis A	17½	17	17½
1000	Aviation & Trans	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
900	Babcock & Wil new	24¾	22½	23
100	Bald Loco pf (2.10)	14	14	14
1100	Baldwin Loco war	3¾	3½	3¾
500	Baldwin Rub	6⅜	5¾	6⅜
8000	Barium Sta Std	1⅜	1	1⅛
300	Bath IronWks (6%f)	5⅞	5¾	5⅞
200	Bell Aire	11	11	11
100	Bellanca Aire	3	3	3
300	Berk & Gay Furn	¾	11	¾
100	Berk & Gay F war	10	10	10
200	Birdsbor SFdy (1¼g)	8	8	8
600	Bliss (E W)	7	6¾	6⅞
100	Blumenthal (S)	6	6	6
100	Breeze Corp	4½	4½	4½
100	Brewst Aero	3½	3½	3½
200	Bridgpt Mach	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
300	Brill B	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Brown Co pf	19¼	18	19½
100	Brown F Dist	2½	2½	2½
700	Brown Rubber	2¾	2¾	2¾
300	Bunk Hill & S	12	12	12
200	Cap City Prod (.30e)	7½	7	7⅛
100	Carib Syn	1	⅞	⅞
100	Carnation (1a)	18	18	18
900	Carnegie Met	⅞	¾	⅞
3700	Carrier Corp	22¼	21½	21½
100	Casco Prod (1½e)	10	10	10
400	Catalin Am	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
50	Celanese 1 pf (7a)	65	65	65
100	Cen & Sw Ut	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
60	CenNYPow pf (5)	80	79½	80
100	Cen St El	1	½	½
25	Cen St El 6% pf	4½	4½	4½
125	Cen St E cv pf	10	8	10
75	Cen St E cv pf n	6	5	5
300	Chi Flex Shaft (4)	51½	51½	51½
100	Childs pf	27¾	26½	26½
13800	Cities Service	1⅛	1	1⅛
100	Cit Serv pf	31½	31½	31½
100	City Auto Stpg	5	5	5
600	Claude Neon Lts	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
900	Cleve Tract	4½	4	4½
500	Colon Develop	2¼	2⅛	2¼
100	Colo Fuel & I war	4½	4½	4½
100	Colts Pat F (1½e)	52	52	52
100	Colum G&E pf (5)	52¼	52¼	52¼
1400	Colum O&G	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	Comm Wat Svc	½	½	½
100	Comp Sh M vtc (1)	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
3100	Cons Copper min (⅛e)	5¼	4⅞	5
100	Cons Cnc & B (1a)	53¼	52	53¼
300	Cons Sti Corp	3⅝	3½	3⅝
200	Cont Roll & Stl	5¾	5½	5⅝
100	Corron Corp	2¼	2¼	2¼
1000	Cosden Petro	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
2500	Creole Pet (½a)	20½	19⅝	19⅞
400	Crocker Wh	5½	5⅜	5½
300	Croft Brewing	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Crown C Intl (1)	9	9	9
100	Crown Drug	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Dayton Rubber	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
400	Derby Oil	2⅝	2½	2⅝
100	Det Paper Prod	2¼	2¼	2¼
400	Det Stl Prod	17	17½	18
100	Driver-Harris (17⅛g)	15	15	15
100	Dubilier Con	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1800	Eagle Pich Lead.10e	10	9½	10
200	East Gas & F	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
100	East G&F 6% pf	25	25	25
100	East Sta Corp	1¼	1¼	1¼
50	East Sta A of	18	18	18
100	East Sta B pf	17½	16	17½
100	Edis Br Strs(1)	10¾	10¾	10¾
200	Eisler Elec	1	1	1
10200	El Bond & Sh	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
3900	El Bond&Sh pf (6)	49½	48	49½
100	El Pow As	3	3	3
100	El Pow As A	2¾	2¾	2¾
30	El P&L 2 pf A	20	20	20
200	El P&L war	3⅝	3½	3⅝
200	Electrol vtc	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Dis El pf	51	50⅝	50¾
100	Emp G&F 8% pf	45¾	43¾	45¾
50	Emp G&F 7% pf	42½	42½	42½
200	Emsco D&Equip(1)	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
800	Equity Corp	⅜	⅜	⅜
500	Evans Wallo	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	Fairchild Av	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Fedders Mfg	5¼	5¼	5¼
200	Fire As Phil (2)	46	46	46
300	Fisk Rub	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝
300	Fla P&L $7 pf (.88k)	37½	35	37½
100	Ford M Can A (1)	16½	16⅛	16½
100	Ford Mot Ltd (.213g)	5	5	5
100	Froedtert G I	7	7	7
100	FroedtertGovpf (1.20)	15	15	15
200	Gen Alloys	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Gen Firepfg (.20e)	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
100	Gen Tel (1)	12	11½	12
400	Glen Alden (⅛e)	5⅛	5	5⅛
100	Godchaux Sug A (2e)	29	29	29
300	Godchaux Sugar B	13½	12½	13½
100	Goldfield Con	⅛	⅛	⅛
325	Gt Atl & P nv (1e)	42	40	42
250	Gt Nor Pap (1a)	27	27	27
400	Grweenf T&D	5½	5½	5½
1600	Gulf Oil	36¼	35½	36¼
100	Haloid	10	10	10
300	Hartford Rayon vtc	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Hazeltine (3)	16¼	16	16¼
300	Hearn D Strs	4¾	4⅝	4¾
400	Hecla Min (.10e)	8¼	8	8¼
100	Hewitt Rub (1)	7½	7	7½
100	Heyden Chem (2)	30½	30½	30½
100	Holing Gold (.65a)	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
100	Holophane (.30e)	10	10	10
2100	Humble Oil (⅜e)	67	62	67
200	Hummel Ross F	4	3½	4
200	Hygrade Fd	1¾	1⅝	1¾
50	Hygrade Syvl (1½e)	20	20	20
100	Ins Co N Am (2a)	53¼	53	53¼
200	Int Cig Mch	17¾	17½	17¾
100	Int Holding	1½	1½	1½
200	Int Hyd-El pf	11⅞	11¾	11⅞
1400	Int Pap & Pow war	2	1¾	1⅞
600	Internat Pet (1½a)	25	24⅞	25
500	In Ry Radio	7	7	7
100	Inter Util A	7	7	7
300	Inter Util B	¾	¾	¾
100	Inter Vitamin (½)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Inters Home Eq	3½	3½	3½
1200	Jacobs Co	5	4⅞	5
200	Jeannette Gla	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
30	Jer C P&L 7% pf (7)	69	68	69
200	Jones & Lau Stl	28½	28	28½
100	Kennedy's	5½	5½	5½
1100	Kingston Prod	2¼	2¼	2¼
1300	Lake Chore M	50⅞	49¾	50⅜
400	Lakey Fdy & M	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Le Tourneau	16	16	16
200	Lehigh C&N (.30)	4	3⅞	4
400	Leonard Oil	½	½	½
1000	Lion Oil (1)	21½	20¾	21¼
100	Locke Stl Ch (.60e)	8½	8½	8½
1000	Lock Aire	8¼	7¾	7¾
600	Long Is Lt	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
100	Loudon Pack	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Louis L&T (.40)	7¾	7⅝	7¾
50	Lynch Corp (½)	28	28	28
100	McWill Dredge	9½	9½	9½
100	Margay Oil (1)	20½	20½	20½
100	Capes Cons (2)	17½	17½	17½
200	Marion St Shov	4¾	4½	4½
100	Massey Harris	5¾	5¾	5¾
300	Master Elec (1.60)	14¼	14	14
600	Merritt-C & S	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
25	Merritt-C&S pf A	37	37	37
400	Merabi Iron	⅜	⅜	⅜
400	Mich Bumper	¾	¾	¾
100	Michigan G&O	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Michigan Sug	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Mid St Pet A vtc	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Midwest Oil (1)	7	7	7
100	Minn Min&M (.40e)	29	29	29
800	Molybdenum	4½	4½	4½
200	Monogram Pict	1½	1½	1½
1000	Mount City Cop	6	5¾	5¾
200	Mount Prod (.60)	5½	5	5½
10	Mnt St T&T (1¾e)	107	107	107
2	Murray Ohio M (.15e)	7½	7⅜	7⅜
100	Nat Auto Fib	4½	4½	4½
200	Nat Rellas Hess	11	11	11
100	Nat Contnental (1)	7	7	7
200	Nat Oil Prod (.20e)	17¾	17¼	17¾
50	Nat P&L of (6)	46¼	46¼	46¼
100	Nat Sug Ref (2)	13	13	13
100	Nat Trans (1a)	8	8	8
2500	Nat Tunnel & Mines	2½	2¼	2½
40	New Eng T & T (1½e)	91¼	91	91
250	N J Zinc (½e)	55½	52⅝	55½
1400	Newmont Min (½e)	52¼	50	52¼
100	NYC Omnibus war	7	7	7
600	Niag Hud Pow	6¾	6½	6¾
500	Niag Hud A war	⅜	⅜	⅜
300	Niag Sh Md B	4⅝	4½	4⅝
200	Niles-Bem-P (½e)	31½	31	31½
100	Noma Elec (.40e)	3½	3½	3½
200	Nor Am Lt & Pow	1	1	1
100	Nor Am L&P pf	31½	31½	31½
100	Nor Am Ray B	19	19	19
100	Nor Am R pr pf (3)	42	42	42
700	Nor St P A	10½	9⅞	9⅞
100	No'west Eng	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
25	Ohio Brass B (¼e)	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
100	Ohio Oil pf (6)	104	104	104
300	Oilstocks (.40a)	8½	8½	8½
100	Okla Nat Gas	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Pac Can	5¾	5¾	5¾
300	Pan-Am Air (½e)	15	14¾	14¾
41	Pantepec Oil	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
400	Prkrsbg R&R (1.60)	16	15	16
200	Pender Gr B	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	Pennroad (¼g)	2	2	2
25	Pa Salt (1¼e)	125½	125½	125½
600	Pierce Gov (.60)	13¼	12	13¼
100	Pioneer Gold (.40)	3	3	3
200	Pitney-Bowes (.10e)	5¾	6	6
700	Pitts Pl Gl (½e)	71	64	71
300	Pleas Val Wine	1	1	1
300	Polaris Mng	3½	3	3½
100	Pratt & Lam (¼e)	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
100	Premier Gld (.12)	2	2	2
100	Pressed Met	11¾	11¾	11¾
200	Prosperity B	4½	4½	4½
100	Prud Invest	4½	4½	4½

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	
20	PS Ind $7 pr pf	28¾	27¾	28¾
25	Pug Sd P $6 pf	12¼	12¼	12¼
200	Raym Conc (1)	15½	14½	15⅝
100	Red Bank Oil	4½	4½	4½
200	Reed Roll Bit (.80a)	23½	22½	23½
100	Reynolds Inv	½	½	½
300	Richmond Rad	1¾	2	2
500	Russeks F Ave (½)	5½	5½	5½
800	Rustless I & S	7½	7	7½
100	Ryerson & Haynes	11	11	11
25	Safe Car H&L (10g)	62	62	62
1000	St Regis Pap	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Savoy Oil	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Scullin Stl	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Scullin Stl war	⅛	⅛	⅛
3600	Segal Lock	⅞	¾	⅞
100	Seiberling Rub	2½	2½	2½
100	Selected Ind cv	6	6	6
100	Seversky Airc	2	2	2
400	Shattuck Denn	7⅛	7	7
20	Singer Mfg (6a)	217	216	217
100	Sonotone	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	So Coast (.15e)	2½	2½	2½
200	Sou Union Gas	2¾	2½	2½
300	Southland Roy (.10e)	6	6	6
100	Spencer Shoe	3	3	3
200	St C&S cv pf (1.60)	20¾	20¼	20¾
100	Stand Dredg	2	2	2
200	Stand Inv pf	8½	8¾	8½
900	St Oil Ky (1)	16⅞	16½	16⅞
600	St Oil Ohio (1)	18	17⅞	18
25	St Oil Ohio pf (5)	94¾	94¾	94¾
1400	St Pow &Lt	1	⅞	1
100	Stand Prod	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
100	Stand Stl Sprg	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	Stand Tube B	5¾	5⅜	5¾
1000	Starrett Corp vtc	8	8	8
300	Sterl Alum Pr (1.20g)	5	5	5
100	Sterling Inc (.20)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
150	Stroock & Co	9	8¾	9
100	Sullivan Mach	7¾	7¾	7¾
800	Sunray Oil	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
300	Tampa El (2.24)	27	26½	26⅞
200	Taylor (K) Dist	⅞	⅞	⅞
1500	Technicolor	18⅜	18	18⅜
100	Texon Oil (.30e)	4	4	4
300	Thew Shovel	9½	9⅜	9⅝
200	Tob Prod Exp (.275g)	3	3	3
10	Toledo Ed 6% pf (6)	87	87	87
200	Trans Lux (.20a)	2½	2½	2½
500	Transwest Oil	6	5⅞	6
400	Tubize Chat	7¼	7⅛	7¼
100	Turnbull & Co pf new	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Union G Can (.30e)	12¾	12¾	12¾
300	UnionPremFS (1)	11	10⅝	11
2300	UnitedAircraft	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Unit Chem	3	3	3
3500	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	½	⅜	⅜
5800	Unit Gas	3⅝	3½	3½
100	Unit Gas pf (7)	81½	81½	81½
1000	Unit Lt & Pow A	2¾	2¼	2¼
700	Unit Lt & Pow B	2¼	2	2
2800	Unit Lt & Pr pf	20	18½	19⅞
50	Unit Shipyds A	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜
300	Unit Shipyds B	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
300	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	84¾	83¾	84
75	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	40½	40½	40½
10	Unit Sh M pf (1½)	3½	3¼	3½
300	Unit Specialties	¾	¾	¾
100	U S & Int Sec	47	47	47
50	US & I Sec pf (1¼k)	4¾	4¾	4¾
300	US Foil B	3	3	3
800	US Radiator	2	2	2
300	US RubReel	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Un Wall Paper	33	33	33
25	Utah P&L pf 1.17k)	¼	¼	¼
100	Util Pow & Lt	9¾	9⅝	9⅝
100	Util P & L pf	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	Valspar Corp	22½	22½	22½
50	Valspar pf new	1	1	1
900	Venezuel Pet	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
500	Walker Min	4	4	4
100	Wellington Oil	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Wentworth Mfg	3½	3½	3½
100	West Air Exp	4½	4½	4½
100	Williams (R C) (.15e)	4½	4½	4½
200	Wil-Low Caf	½	¼	½
100	Wil-Low Caf pf	4	4	4
100	Woodley Pet (.40)	6¾	6⅜	6⅜
1200	Wright Harg (.40a)	7⅞	7½	7⅞

Total stock sales today, estimated, 200,000 shares; year ago, 128,805 shares.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	
5	Ala Pow 4½s '67	71	71	71
2	Ala Pow 5s '51	83½	83	83½
20	Am G&E 5s 2028	107¾	107	107
2	Am P&L 6s 2016	65	65	65
2	Am Seat 6s '46 stp	83	83	83
2	As Elec 4½s '53	89	89	98
2	As G&E 5½s '3 IC8	82	79	82
16	As G&E 5s '50	34¾	34½	34¾
2	As G&E 5s '68	26	26	26
20	As G&E 4½s '49 C	25	24½	25
1	As G&T 5½s '55 A	68	68	68
71	Baldw L 6s '50	71	67	69½
8	Bell T Can 5s '60 C	122	121¾	122
1	Birm El 4½s '68	71	71	71
15	Can Nor P 5s '53	103¼	103¼	103¼
9	Caro P & L 5s '56	85	83½	85
3	Cen Ill P S 5s '56 E	96½	96½	96½
1	Cen Ill P S 5s '68 G	92¾	92¾	92¾
2	Cen Ill PS 4½s '67 F	87½	87½	87½
2	Cen P & L 5s '56	83	82	83
18	Cen St El 5½s '54	29¾	29¼	29¾
37	Cen St El 5s '48	29¾	29¼	29¾
1	Cen St P&L 5½s '53	40½	40½	40½
57	Cities Ser 5 '69	57	56½	57
2	Cities Ser 5s '66	57	55½	57
2	Cities Ser 5s '58	57	55½	57
45	Cities Ser 5s '50	56½	55¼	56½
1	Cit S G Pipe 6s '43	97¾	97¾	97¾
4	Cit SP&L 5½s '49	52¾	52½	52¾
11	Cit S Pow 5½s '52	52¾	52½	52⅝
35	Comw'l Sub 5½s '48 A	102¼	101¾	102¼
1	Com Ed Sy 5s '60 A	95	95	95
2	Con G Balt 5s '39	105	105	105
3	Con Gas Ut 6s '43 st	57½	57½	57½
7	Cont G&E 5s '58 A	71	70	71
3	Det C Gas 6s '47 A	101	101	101
5	Det C Gas 5s '50 B	93	93	93
2	Det Int Br 6½s '52 ct	4½	4½	4½
7	East G&F 4s '56 A	72	71¼	72
1	Edison El Illum3½ '65	106¾	106¾	106¾
7	Elec P&L 5s 2030	60½	59½	60½
5	Emp O & R 5½s '42	78	76½	78
1	Fstoo Cor M 5s '48	104	104	104
5	Fla P&L 5s '54	81½	81	81½
1	Gary E&C 5s '44 st	80	80	80
5	Gen Pub Ut 6½s '56	66	65½	65½
6	Gen W Wk 5s '43 A	66	66	66
26	Geo Pow 5s '57	82	81½	81½
3	Ga P&L 5s '78	50½	50½	50½
8	Ill Pow&L 5s'56C	82	80¾	81
5	Ill Pow&L 5½s'57	71	71	71
11	Ill Pow&L 6s'53	89½	89	89¾
3	Ill Pow&L 5½s'54B	84½	83¾	84½
1	Int Hyd El 5½s'53B	86	86	86
12	Ind Sl 5s '51C	71½	71½	71½
12	Ind Svc 5s '50	52	51	51
1	Ind Svc 5s'63 A	52	52	52
11	Ind P&L 5s'57A	104⅞	104½	104⅞
5	Inters Pow 6s '52	20¾	20⅝	20⅝
5	Inters Pow 5s '57	41	40¾	40¾
11	It Sup Pw 6s '63A	42	42	42
13	Jer CenP&L4½s'61C	99⅛	99	99
9	Jer Cen P&L 5s'47B	101	100	100¾
1	Ky Util 5s '69 D	69	68	69
5	Lehigh PS 6s 2026A	90	90	90
3	Lou P&L 5s '57	100¾	100¾	100¾
5	Marion Res P 4½s '52	98	98	98
2	Memph P & L 5s '48	81½	81½	81½
1	Mengel Co 4½s '47	84	84	84
1	Metro Ed 4s '71	100	100	100
1	Milw G Lt 4½s '67	94	94	94
9	Minn P & L 4½s '78	85½	85	85⅞
4	Miss Pow 5s '55	64½	64½	64½
1	Miss Riv P 5s '51	109½	109½	109½
3	Mo Pub Svc 5s '60	58	57¾	58
1	Mont-Dak P 5½s '44	90	90	90
2	Nat P & L 5s 2030 B	62½	62½	62½
2	N Eng G&E 5s'50	47½	46¼	47½
1	N Eng Pow 5½s'54	77	77	77
6	N Eng Pow 5s'48	74	74	74
1	N Eng Pw Co 3¼s'61	103¾	103⅝	103¾
5	N Orl P S 6s'49 A	73½	69	73½
5	NY&West Lt 4s 2004	104¼	104¾	104¾
31	NY Pow&Lt 4½s 67	105⅝	105¼	105⅝
2	Nor Pow Ut 5½s48A	35	35	35
5	NorInd PS 4½s 70E	87	87	87
28	Nor St Pow 3½s '66	98¾	98⅜	98½
2	Okla Nat Gas 5s'46	88	88	88
5	Okla Nat Gas4½s'51A	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
9	Pac P&L 5s'55	60	58	60
11	Pen Cen P&L 4½s'77	78	76	78
2	Pen-Oh Ed 6s'50	83	83	83
1	Pen Pub S 6s'47 C	101	101	101
1	Pen Wat&P 5s'40	106¾	106¾	106¾
3	Peo Gas L&C 4s'81B	80¼	80½	80½
2	Peo Gas L&C 4sD'61	85	84½	84½
2	Phila El P 5½s'72	112¾	112¾	112¾
2	Pied El 6½s '60A	54	54	54
100	Pub Sv Okla 4s '66A	99½	99½	99½
5	Pug Sd P&L 5½s '49	64¾	64	64¾
1	Pug Sd P&L 5s '50C	61¾	61¾	61¾
2	Pug Sd P&L 5s '79	109¾	109¾	109¾
2	Safe Har W 4½s '79	12	12	12
2	Stl Co Can5c 6s '47	42	42	42
2	Shaw W&P 4½s '67 A	102	102¾	102¾
22	SE P&L 6s 2025 A	80	79¾	80
1	So Cal Ed 3¾s '45	104	103¾	103¾
1	So Cal Ed 3¾s '60	104¼	103⅞	104
10	So Cal Ed 3¾s '60 B	104	104	104
2	So Cal Ed 4s '60	107	107	107
1	So'wes P S 6s '45 A	95¼	93¼	95¼
10	Stand G&E 6s '51	44¼	43	44
7	Stand G&E 6s '66	44¾	44½	44¾
5	Stand P&L 6s '57	44½	42⅞	44
28	Starrett Corp 5s '50	30½	29	29½
8	Tenn El P 5s '56	75	75	75
12	Tex El S 5s '60	86¼	85¾	86
1	Tex P&L 5s '58	97¾	97¾	97¾
11	Unit L&Ry 5½s '52	106¾	106¾	106¾
1	Utah P&L 4½s '44	76½	76½	76½
2	West Newsp Un 6s '44	33	33	33
5	West Tex Ut 5s '57 A	81	80½	81
1	Wisc P&L 4s '66 A	88	88	88
1	Yadkin Riv P 5s '41	96	96	96

Foreign Bonds

2	ComPvt Bk 5½s '37	99½	99¼	99½
3	Fin RMBk 5s '61 st	102⅞	102⅜	102⅞
3	Hung It Bk 7½s AC'63	12½	12½	12½

Tctal bond sales today, April 9, estimated, 900,000. Year ago, 880,000.

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approval by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless

Beer Bill Called $9,558,086,960 For Past 5 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., April 9—Expenditures of America's 30,000,000 families for beer since it first became legal five years ago are equal to an average of over $300 each, according to Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, national president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

In the past 60 months, according to Mrs. Smith, statistics show the total spent for beer to be approximately $9,558,086,960. This expenditure, she notes, represents money paid to 754 Federally registered brewers, 13,812 wholesale dealers, and 437,508 retail distributors.

"As that includes," she observes, "several million families not yet enrolled among the brewers' patrons, the homes of beer drinkers have no doubt paid for this fermented intoxicant anywhere from $500 to $600 apiece since April 6, 1933."

Meanwhile, she points out that the beermakers and dispensers have paid back to the Federal Government a trifle less than 13 cents out of every dollar received, and that their returns to the farmer for materials during the past 12 months have totaled less than 2 per cent of the annual grain crop of the nation.

New U. S. Stamp: The White House

WASHINGTON, April 9 (AP)—The White House will be pictured on a new postage stamp to be issued some time this year, Postmaster General James A. Farley announced today.

A spokesman for the Post Office Department said a 4½-cent White House stamp and a new 22-cent stamp portraying President Cleveland had been suggested by President Roosevelt.

To accommodate them, Mr. Farley announced a number of changes in his plans for a new series of domestic postage stamps to be issued this year. He said President Monroe would be pictured on the 5-cent stamp instead of on the 4½, as originally announced, and President Cleveland would be pictured on a 22-center instead of a 35-center. The latter denomination was dropped from the proposed series several years ago.

Under the revised plans, the series will be as follows:

Benjamin Franklin, ½ cent; George Washington, 1 cent; Martha Washington, 1½ cents; John Adams, 2 cents; Jefferson, 3 cents; Madison, 4 cents; White House, 4½ cents; Monroe, 5 cents; John Quincy Adams, 6 cents; Jackson, 7 cents; Van Buren, 8 cents; William H. Harrison, 9 cents; Tyler, 10 cents; Polk, 11 cents; Taylor, 12 cents; Fillmore, 13 cents; Pierce, 14 cents; Buchanan, 15 cents; Lincoln, 16 cents; Johnson, 17 cents; Grant, 18 cents; Hayes, 19 cents; Garfield, 20 cents; Arthur, 21 cents; Cleveland, 22 cents; Benjamin Harrison, 24 cents; McKinley, 25 cents; Theodore Roosevelt, 30 cents; Taft, 50 cents; Wilson, $1; Harding, $2, and Coolidge, $5.

The forthcoming issue already has drawn criticism from some Republicans that members of their party apparently were being slighted by being assigned to denominations seldom sold.

Germans Multiply Phone Line Use

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Thirty simultaneous telephone calls on the Berlin-to-Leipzig television line are now possible by means of a special apparatus recently perfected in Germany, it has been announced.

This is the first time that such a system has been put into effect in Germany. Telephone laboratories and research workers throughout the world have been working for some time to perfect this system, and it is expected that future development in this line is now opened to far greater possibilities.

Natural scientists engaged upon these investigations envisage the prospects that it may be possible to conduct 200 simultaneous long-distance telephone calls by means of this apparatus.

Tree-Planting Program Gets Under Way in Utah

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OGDEN, Utah—The largest tree-planting program in 20 years is being undertaken in the intermountain region this spring to revegetate bare areas which have recently been added to the National forests through purchase or donation. Two hundred thousand seedlings of Lodgepole and Ponderosa Pine, Douglas Fir, and Englemann Spruce will be planted by CCC enrolees over 200 acres of denuded land in Utah and Idaho. The trees will be spaced six feet apart.

The 200,000 trees are being shipped here from the Monument, Colo., government nursery, but two new nurseries, each with a million seedlings, are being established in this region—one at Logan Canyon, Utah, and the other near McCall, Idaho. Planted this spring, the 2,000,000 seedlings will be ready for transplanting to so-called "manufactured forests" in three years.

New York Pays $14,000,00 In Unemployed Benefits

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 9—Partially or totally unemployed wage earners in this State received nearly $14,000,000 from the Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund during the first three months of 1938, according to a report by Elmer F. Andrews, State Industrial Commissioner. In the first three months of this year, 944,805 applications for benefits were received in the Bureau of Insurance Control, the report says.

German Warship Launched

HAMBURG, April 9 (AP)—The first of three 1,600-ton destroyers of the newly organized third destroyer division of the German Navy was commissioned today.

The vessel is equipped with five 12.7 centimeter guns, eight torpedo tubes and anti-aircraft equipment. It was named the "Friedrich Ihn."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS — FURNISHED

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS — Adjacent to The Mother Church. Homelike housekeeping suites. 1-5 rooms. Available week or month. Rates upon request. SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 24a Clearway Street.

REAL ESTATE

PORTLAND, ORE. — Approximately three acres improved with fruit trees and in excellent condition, at intersection of two highways, five miles from Portland. Address Owner, 3614 N. E. 24th Ave.

PORTLAND, OREGON—Will sell reasonably, trade for clear Los Angeles property, or rent, small farm fifty miles from Portland; fruit; electricity. Owner, 8122 North Jersey.

WILL trade for income property anywhere U. S. A., our 11-room house, 4 baths, tennis court; on beach highway; 30 minutes L. A.; original cost $103,000.00. Write 7415 Beverly Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

SEEDS AND PLANTS

GOURD SEED—Leaflet containing named varieties foreign gourd seed, and the Gourd-Vine's Specials, mailed on receipt of stamped, self-addressed envelope. FIRST GOURD BOOK, 50c. THE GOURD-VINE, VERNON, CONN.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

KANSAS CITY, MO. — Beauty operator, years' experience, complete line work, have managed shops successfully; go anywhere. N-2, The Christian Science Monitor, 1062 Walnut.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, Westland Avenue—1 room and alcove, $32.50; 3 rooms, $45 to $47.50; 4 rooms, $55.00. Hemenway Street—1 room, large kitchen, free gas and refrigeration, $32.50 to $35; 2 rooms, large kitchen and large reception hall, free gas and refrigeration, $42.50. St. Stephens Street, 3 rooms, all electric free, $45 to $47.50. Apply 78 WESTLAND AVE. or call KEN. 8335.

MILTON LOWER MILLS, MASS.—Lower 4 rooms and bath, newly decorated, back porch and yard; rent $30; adults only. Call Blu. 0396.

The Hotel Victoria
271 Dartmouth St., Copley Sq., Boston
Now available, several two-room suites from seventy-five to one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month.
Every Service Included

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

BOSTON, 25 Peterborough St.—Desirable location, 2 and 3 rooms, a fine building for fine people. KEN. 2679.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

1936 Oldsmobile Tour. 2-Door Sedan
Built-in trunk, 6 cyl. Finished in maroon with cream trim. White wall tires, $475. See Mr. Schramm.
HOOVER MOTORS, Inc.
Park Sq., Motor Mart Bldg., Boston. Hub. 7100

BEAD RESTRINGING

35c and up. Restrung on Genuine Silk Cable
ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston

BOOK REPAIRING

OLD BOOKS REPAIRED
NAT. GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINES BOUND
COMMONWEALTH BINDERY
129 Washington Street, Brookline
Tel. Beacon 3586

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

DRESSES

OVERSTOCKED—75 New Spring Dresses (to $25) marked down to as low as $8.75. NATALIE NADELLE, 9 East 49th St., N. Y. C.

FOLDING CHAIRS

GOLD CHAIRS and COAT RACKS to rent. JACKSON CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Square, Boston. CAP. 3632.

FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS

OLD corner cupboard, lion glass and many other fine articles may be seen at 154 Mill Street, Belmont, Mass. Telephone Belmont 1636-R.

HAIRDRESSERS

ANNOUNCING!
MR. SAM, HAIR STYLIST
Creator of Individual Coiffures
SMITH'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
711 Boylston St., Boston COM. 9026

HOUSES FOR SALE

THREE SUMMER HOUSES FOR SALE
All opposite my summer residence in Boothbay Harbor, Maine—55 miles east of Portland; 12 miles from railroad station at Wiscasset. All in perfect condition, beautifully furnished, including linen, silver, dishes—complete, ready for housekeeping. In the edge of town, 1 mile from shops; near the water. Easy terms. Full description and particulars of each given to brokers or buyers who communicate with this office. State whether broker or buyer.
J. M. Todd, 420 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.

COLONIAL HOUSE, seven rooms, laundry, enclosed sunporch, garage; vacuum steam heat and oil burner; location and view unsurpassed; 15,000 feet of land; price moderate. Tel. Stoneham 0748-W (Mass.).

HOUSES TO LET

SALEM, NEW HAMPSHIRE
2 single houses, 6 and 9 rooms, modern conveniences; garage, partly furnished if desired. Main St. centre. P. R. KELLY, 26 Bradlee Rd., Medford, Mass., Mys. 5286-R.

WESTON, MASS.—To rent, 8-room furnished house, 2 baths, garage; 2 golf memberships. Tel Waltham 4724.

WINCHESTER, MASS.—Modern, 6 rooms, oil heat; broad veranda, fenced, landscaped grounds, garage, near bus and stores. Telephone WIN. 0471-R.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman
184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass.
Telephone TALBOT 2400

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 23 Derby Rd., Watertown, Mass. Tel. Mid. 6766 or Center Newton 3074.

REAL ESTATE

BARGAIN
20 acres, 2 miles from town, 10 in grapefruit, oranges, tangerines, 1000 on River with sea-wall.
410 FIRST ST., FT. MYERS, FLA.

FOR SALE in Beautiful WINCHESTER, MASS.
● 4 LAWRENCE STREET
Property built under supervision of deceased owner. All construction as good as new. To settle the estate, house will be sold for $11,000, which is $4000 under assessed value. Eight rooms, two baths and cellar toilet. Finished third floor, laundry, oil heat and installed refrigeration. Modern electric installation. Apply to RUTH C. PORTER, Realtor, 33 Thompson St. WIN. 1310; Eves. 2467 or 0917-M.

A. T. KAY
Registered Real Estate Broker
53 East Church St., Orlando, Florida

HANOVER, MASS.—Colonial in splendid condition; all features preserved; oil burner, 2 baths, G. E. kitchen, convenient commuting to Boston. R. A. Carter, Wash. St., Hanover. Tel. Hanover 106.

HOMES
For Sale or Rent

In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard Street
Brookline. Asp. 1564
853 Commonwealth Ave. Cen. Newton 5252

MARSHFIELD, MASS.
Homes and Cottages
WHITEHEAD Tel. 550

Local Classified

United States and Canada

RECITALS

N. Y. C.—ROSAMOND JOYZELLE of HOLLYWOOD, Diction, Expression (all branches), Posture, Social Grace, Platform Ease, Reading, COME (as my guest) to Invitational Dramatic Recital, Barbizon Hotel, Lexington and 63rd, N. Y. C., Thursday, April 14, 8:30 P. M. Write me for "invitation cards." Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, MAin 4-5000.

ROOMS AND BOARD

WYTHEVILLE, VA.—Mountain climate, scenery unexcelled; altitude 2350 ft.; lovely home open June 1 for limited number summer guests; delicious food, golf, tennis, swimming. Box 78.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 187 Huntington Ave.—Double and single rooms, sunny, side front room; rates reasonable; transient or permanent. COM. 8291. PENDEXTER.

BOSTON—Select rooms, newly furnished, in private home; near The Mother Church. MRS. BREADMORE, Suite 1, 262 Mass. Ave.

BOSTON, 175 Dartmouth St., 5 Lincoln Hall, near Copley Square—Attractive rooms. Tel. Ken. 7407.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Stratton Inn., 1754 Beacon St., opp. Beaconsfield Hotel—Choice rooms, meals optional. LON. 8737.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

OPPORTUNITY
for refined women of initiative to earn liberal commissions representing outstanding knitted sportswear. HELEN BARTHEL, Wellesley, Mass.

SILVERWARE

VALUE All kinds of Silverware, Jewelry Repairing. A. EINSOHN,
507 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. VA. 3-8480

SITUATIONS WANTED

COUPLE—Gardener loving flowers, handyman; housekeeper, excellent cook; anywhere. Write Box W-25, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED RESTAURATEUR with some capital and service seeks similar or new connection. P. O. Box 419, Grand Central Annex, N. Y. C.

YOUNG MAN, married, several years business and institutional experience, desires position; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box M-18, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED WOMAN wishes position as housekeeper companion or attendant; reliable, capable careful manager; good cook, drives car; highest references. Box L-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED accounts receivable clerk, general office work; moderate salary. Write Box D-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SUMMER HOMES

MARBLEHEAD
Remodeled summer home, furnished; on ocean front; 10 rooms, 2 baths, fireplaces. THOMAS I. FREEBURN, Cap. 8947, Win. 1419.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

CLARA MABEL HUTCHINSON, Voice, Piano and Harmony, European training, technique and interpretation, 105 Mountfort St., Boston. Tel. COM. 8591.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED

BOSTON, MASS.—Sub-let May until Nov., unfurnished two rooms, kitchenette; Beacon St. near Arlington. Call KEN. 6266 before 10 a. m.

7 ROOMS, 5 bedrooms, 2 min. walk from bathing beach; $450 for long season. Address MRS. C. M. HARTT, Goose Rocks Beach, Maine.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-2503
9-10 A. M. — 6-7 P. M daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Butler R.E. & I. Co INC.
RENTALS—SALES
INSURANCE
412 NO. 21ST STREET 3-3278

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Sold by
HENRY PORTER INC
103 NORTH 20TH STREET

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REFRIGERATORS
WASHING MACHINES
E. E. FORBES
403 N. 20th Street

UTOPIA BOB JOYCE
Pressing Cleaning Dyeing Altering
Conveniently Located
Cash and Carry
Branch Offices
Prompt Delivery Service
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A proven Paint for millions of homes
WASHABLE WALLPAPER

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
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TRUNK FACTORY
LADIES' HAND BAGS
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BARBER SHOP

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Mobile's Finest and Oldest Shoe Store
For Men — Women — Children
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MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
Style—Quality—Price

Specializing in
ZOTOS
PERMANENT
WAVING
Guaranteed not to discolor grey or white hair. All other popular methods.
Rouge Box Beauty Shops
FOUR CONVENIENT LOCATIONS

ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY

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Hours: 9 to 12 a. m. and 3 to 6 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Photographer
9 Court Square

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
TIRES—GAS—LUBRICATION
C. LYNN STRICKLAND, Mgr.
Bibb and Madison at Court

Ready to Wear
Millinery
Shoes
Accessories
John danzicer. Inc.
"Foremost Fashions"
106 Dexter Ave., Phone: Cedar 4377

See the Newest Styles First at
Al Levy's
"The Show Place of Montgomery"
3 COURT SQUARE

VESUVIUS LUMBER CO.
Building Materials—Du Pont Paint—Johns-Manville Roofing
Cedar 132 520 Bell Street

— COLOR FAST —
EXCLUSIVE WASHING PROCESS
Delicate Colors Remain Bright and Beautiful
DAMP WASH 3c lb.
Ready to Iron
CEDAR-805
Empire Laundry
More than 59 years at the same location

Capitol Clothing Store
"On the Square"

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BRADENTON

Montgomery
Roberts Company
Bradenton's Shopping Center

CORAL GABLES

BEAUTE SALON
Harper Method
142 Alhambra Cir.
Phone 42820
CORAL GABLES, FLA
Anna Barlor

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2012 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Vegetables—Groceries
Meats
and Bakery Goods

DAYTONA BEACH

Yowell-Drews
Invites You to Shop at Their Dept. Store

TONY'S QUALITY GROCERY
TONY WALSH, Proprietor
Corner of Loomis and South Segrave
Phone 507
Fine Piece Goods
Table Linens ● Bed Linens
Curtains ● Spreads
Drapery Materials
Lingerie—Hosiery—Neckwear
CURTIS DRY GOODS CO.
150 South Beach Street

KITTY POPE
Hubrite Dresses
Beach Apparel
246 S. BEACH ST.

ATLANTIC LAUNDRY
Phone 155
Dry Cleaning
Rug Shampooing
Palm Beach Suits Cleaned

FORT LAUDERDALE

Gulf Service Station
Corner N. E. First St. and Federal Highway
Good Gulf Gasoline and Oils
Dunlop Tires and Tubes
Phone 408-J

CUSTER'S
Fish and Poultry Market
Quality Service
20 Wall Street Phone 74
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

SUNSHINE
Tailors and Cleaners
Custom Made Clothes
Dry Cleaning and Tailoring Well Done
Prop., J. BARADA
16 Tropical Arcade Phone 9137

FLORIDA

FORT LAUDERDALE (Continued)

WALL STREET SHOE REPAIR
High Quality Service
110 WALL STREET

Hotpoint Refrigerators
Appliances—Contracting—Repairs
GUTTERIDGE ELECTRIC CO.
304-306 S. W. 1st Ave. Phone 501

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Furniture, Rugs and Draperies of the Better Class

JACKSONVILLE

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Advertising Information Bureau

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Established 25 Years
Exclusive Models at Popular Prices
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NEW YORK LAUNDRY, INC.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

BRELSFORD'S
1828 Cherry Street
Phone 7-5016

J. C. Penney Company, Inc.
MAIN AND BAY STREETS
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA
'Phone 5-2677

PACE PRINTING COMPANY
Arvin Radios Galena Oil
Fisk Tires Gulf Gas
401 W. Adams St. 'Phone 5-4707

LUMAR'S, Inc.
Attractive Novelties for EASTER GIFTS
325 Laura Street

STANDARD FURNITURE CO
320 HOGAN
FINE FURNITURE, RUGS LAMPS, RADIOS
JACKSONVILLE, FLA. PHONE 5-3769

BOND-HOWELL LUMBER COMPANY
"There's a MATERIAL Difference"
Building Material—Paints—Hardware
FLINTKOTE ROOFING
600 E. 8th St. 'Phone 5-3488

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

Jacobs Jewelers
LAURA at ADAMS
The QUALITY STORE
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware and China
LAURA and ADAMS STREETS
TEL. 5-7100

LAKELAND

Lakeland French Dry Cleaners
INCORPORATED
112 WEST MAIN STREET
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MIAMI

LATCH STRING INN

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"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
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1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Coral Gables

RESTAURANT TROCADERO
168 N. E. FORTIETH STREET
Across from Biltmore Theatre, Buena Vista
Catering to Home Folks of Miami
Serving only the best foods, prepared with appreciation and care, served to your liking.

We sincerely strive to make
"HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers
789 N. W. 18th Terrace Ph. 2-7696

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

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9 a. m. 5 p. m. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Escrows
Dade-Commonwealth
TITLE COMPANY
37 N. E. First Street Phone 2-7666

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

SHENANDOAH
BEAUTY SHOPPE
1170 S. W. 17TH AVENUE
Ample Parking Space
Specializing in Permanent Waving and Hair Tinting
ETHELDA M. VETTER, Prop. Ph. 3-0413
MIAMI, FLORIDA

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38 West Flagler Street
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Cosmetics—Toilet Goods
Candies—Sodas—Sandwiches
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Schrager's
EVERGLADES HOTEL BLDG.
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1800 N MIAMI AVENUE Tel 2-4743

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742 S. W. EIGHTH STREET
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Tarpaulins and Umbrellas

SKAGSETH STATIONERY CO.
45 N. E. First Ave. Miami Ph. 2-8491
1452 Washington Ave., Miami Beach
Phone 5-2680

Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
Penton's Service Station
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

HART HARDWARE CO.
Fred W. Hosea, Pres. & Gen. Mgr.
Paints Stoves Hardware
44-46 N. E. 1st Street Phone 3-1616

MIAMI BEACH

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9:45 A. M.-5 P. M
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PIERRE'S
FINE MERCHANT TAILORING
Genuine English Doe Skin
1140 LINCOLN ROAD
Pierre A' Vacca Phone 5-1502

LAUNDRY—CLEANERS
A modern service for particular people
Better Way Inc.
Office and plant at 1237 20 Street
Branch #1, 552 Washington Ave.
Phone 5-3143 Miami Beach, Fla.

Smart Hats
Alice ROSS
Operating exclusively on Miami Beach
839 LINCOLN ROAD

Louis' Patio Grill
731 Lincoln Road
Dinners $1.00
"Just Good Food"
NINTH YEAR ON THE BEACH

RENT-A-CAR DRIVE IT YOURSELF
COUTURE'S MOTOR CORP.
latest model cars to rent. Rates from $25 per week up. Every car insured for your protection.
825 Fifth St., Miami Beach, Fla.
Phone 5-3920

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Florence Beauty Shop

24 SO. ORANGE AVE.
Upstairs
Beautician, Hairdresser
Permanent Waves
Cannot Be Equalled for Beauty and Permanence

Where your patronage is appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES and ACME CLEANERS
138 E. CHURCH
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

PHONE 5626
Grade A Raw Milk
How-Ann Dairy
Jersey Herd

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

FLORIDA

ORLANDO (Continued)

Dickson - Ives
The Woman's Store

where you can outfit yourself smartly for spring, from head to foot.

Smart New Fashions
for Sunny Days
or Starlight Nights
Town & Country Shop
ANGEBILT HOTEL BUILDING

OTIS MOTE MEN'S WEAR
MEN'S FURNISHINGS AND MADE-TO-MEASURE CLOTHES
142 North Orange Avenue
We Appreciate Your Business

SARASOTA

HOLLAND CAFETERIA
A Most Sanitary and Delightful Place to Eat
AT FIVE POINTS

ST. PETERSBURG

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

ROGERS *Dry Cleaners*
MAINTAIN THE
HIGHEST STANDARD *of Work and Service at Reasonable Prices*
1700 CENTRAL AVENUE DIAL 4187

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MAAS BROTHERS for FASHION LEADERSHIP

The Ritenclif Cafeteria
CHAMBERS BROTHERS, Managers
Y. M. C. A. BUILDING
310-312 ZACK STREET

TEXACO
CERTIFIED SERVICE NO. 3
Grand Central at South Boulevard
Phone H 3880
D. MITCHELL, Mgr.

UNIVERSAL CLEANING & LAUNDRY CO.
PHONE H1823
Office and Plant, 804-6 S. Howard Ave.

bette's
beauty salon
420 MAGNOLIA AVE.
BETTE POTTER, Mgr. Ph. H. 25-011

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

Shop at Completely Air-Conditioned
Sears in Tampa
New Departments Complete Lines
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.

WEST PALM BEACH

PUCKETT PRINTING CO.
Printing for Every Purpose
305 Gardenia St., West Palm Beach
Tel. 8675

Morgan Stationery Co.
"Gifts of Distinction"
Social Stationery
Bridge and Party Supplies
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Complete Office Outfitters
WEST PALM BEACH PAHOKEE

MAC-FRIED, Inc.
Distinctive Apparel for Women
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West Palm Beach, Fla.
OLA D. McDONALD—GLADYS W. FRIED

Super Service Market
Meats and Groceries
Vegetables and Fruits
Tel. 4037 600 So. Dixie

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH (Continued)

Universal Appliances
Complete Line
We Sell G. E. Mazda Lamps
BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP
Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis Street Tel. 5804

The Only Complete Fashion Store in West Palm Beach
HATCH'S
Visit the
Darling Shop
Shoe Department
While in
WEST PALM BEACH
Lakeland and Tampa

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

WINTER HAVEN

WINTER HAVENS FAVORITE
PUBLIX FOOD STORE

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Chajage's
"Dixie's Leading Fur Shop"
Furs Repaired, Cleaned, Glazed, Relined
Henry Lobelson, Prop. 220 Peachtree St.

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING **May's** DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

FLOWERS AND PLANTS
For Every Occasion
We Deliver
CALL RA. 7931
MANRY'S Cascade Florist
1167 CASCADE AVENUE, S. W.

Wings Cafe
Where Friends Meet
Popular Prices—30c to 90c
NO WINE OR BEER SERVED
973 Peachtree at Tenth Street
625 Lee Street S. W. in West End

CORSETS—BRASSIERES
Junior Department
Eager and Simpson **Corset Shop**
24 Cain Street, N. E.

Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

Nationally Known
SHOES
for MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN
Every Type of Footwear for the Entire Family
BYCK'S 383 PEACHTREE STREET

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531
9-10:30 A. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE UNION
Dry Goods Company
"Macon's Style Center"

WILLIAMS JEWELRY COMPANY
Jewelers and Silversmiths
451 Cherry Street, Macon, Ga.

Paint Your Old Furniture or Extra Room with
Nu-Enamel
Nu-Enamel leaves no brush marks.
WOOD-PEAVY FURNITURE COMPANY

Dixie Dairies
Dairy Products
Phone 3511 658 Arch Street

SEE NEXT PAGE

GEORGIA

MACON (Continued)

For Elegance with Economy

SHOP

DANNENBERG'S

MACON, GA.

Middle Georgia's Greatest Department Store

Try Our Cafeteria

Shop at

Sears and Save

SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

MACON GA.

Macon Shoe Co

"The Store Where Quality Counts"

McCallum Hosiery
Matrix Shoes for Ladies
Florsheims for Ladies and Men

Crescent Laundry Co.
Known for Quality Work
PHONE 16
LAUNDRY—DRY CLEANING
DYEING

Marvin's Grocery
GROCERIES AND MEATS
The Store of Quality
Phones 138-139 2105 VINEVILLE AVE.
Prompt Delivery

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

AUTO SENSE is as Essential to Safe Driving as is HORSE SENSE. WATCH THE OTHER FELLOW. He May Not Have Either.

JOHN E. SCHLEY
General Insurance
Asheville, N. C.

CHARLOTTE

BILTMORE
DAIRY FARM
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

REID'S
3 De Luxe Food Stores
1603 S. Boulevard—707 Providence Rd.
New Super de Luxe,
1414 E. Morehead
"For Foods You'll Enjoy"

Sanitary
LAUNDRY INC.
ZORIC CLEANING
Phone 2-2176

"Ratcliffe's Flowers Brighten the Hours"
RATCLIFFE'S
431 South Tryon Street
Telephone 7189

PALMER
Printing Company
Quality Printing
TELEPHONE 3-4446
210 EAST FIFTH STREET

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster London S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

AGENCIES WANTED

A MARKET IN HOLLAND?
Representation sought for reliable firms dealing with all office supplies and equipment seeking a market in Holland. Particulars: Messrs. v.d. Vlyer & Rebattu, Hartenstraat 3, Amsterdam, C. Holland.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

SUMMER IN PARIS FOR 4 GIRLS
Education. French. Trips Weekly Theatres. All included M. BOUE, 33 R. Erlanger, Paris

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

WATCHES
Paul Böttger
Frederiksberggade 33
Phone Byen 6441

A. J. LIND
MØBEL-SNEDKER
BIANCO LUNOS ALLE 9
Tel Eva 3303 or Vester 9277
Reparation & Op-Polering af Møbler
(Joiner)

CHR. C. SOLDATHS SUCC'S
(G. SPELLERBERG & SON)
Fresh and Smoked Provisions
Højbroplads 3 Tel. Cent. 1472

FRANCE

FRENCH PROVINCES

Etretat—Normandy
LES GOLF HOTELS
Modern Comfort
Close to Beach and the Golf Course—Excellent Cuisine
The Automobile Club of America

HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM

R. MEES & ZOONEN
Ao 1720
(Insurance)
ASSURANTIE—MAKELAARS
ROTTERDAM—DEN HAAG
AMSTERDAM
Bezorgen Alle Assurantien

O. A. G. Kauffmann
BLOEMIST
(Flowershop)
GEEN FILIALEN
Ceintuurbaan 388/390 Tel. 22300

D. STROOMENBERGH Jr.
(Garden Architect)
Tuin — Architect
Aanleg en onderhoud van Tuinen
Adviezen—Begrootingen—Ontwerpen.
Henrick de Keyserplein 14—Z. Tel. 21121

THE HAGUE

Prinsestr. 11
Levensmiddelen. Provisions.
Tel.: 11 21 74
(5 lynen)

NORWAY

OSLO

Chr. Erichsen
Hairdressing in all its branches
(Dame Frisorsalong)
Nedre Slotsgt 8. Oslo Tel. 26261

THV. MARTHINSEN
Karl Johans gate 19.
JEWELLER, GOLDSMITH
Souvenirs, Beautiful Enamelware.

A/S Skotöimagasinet
"SOLID"
Grensen 5-7
Everything in Shoes

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

"The Oldest and Largest House" for Coats and Suits in Scandinavia
Holmblooms
NORRMALMSTORG

BREDENBERG & CO., A.B.
KNITTED GOODS and HOSIERY, GLOVES, etc.
54 Drottningatan Tel. 23 34 50
64a Hornsgatan Tel. 40 87 25
16 Hamngatan Tel. 20 02 38
7 Humlegardsgatan Tel. 62 41 59
39 Kungsgatan Tel. 21 44 06
28 Götgatan Tel. 43 98 24

GUSTAV ROOS
Färg - och Kemikalieaffär
Sibyllegatan 31. Tel. 612925, 623380
All kinds of colours and chemicals, also Toilet accessories.

ASTRID AHLSTRÖM & CO.
Millinery Shop
ALWAYS THE LATEST NOVELTIES
Kungsgat. 35, 4 tr. Tel. 215580
Lift with operator

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

MAGASIN DU SAUVAGE
Freiestrasse 35 (Rue Franche 35)
Ready-mades, Novelties and Materials for Ladies

Carpets and Rugs
MATZINGER
Basle, Steinenberg 5

DROGUERIE zum PHOENIX
Dornacherstrasse 183
Soap and Toilet Articles

PAPETERIE
Schwestern Eckenstein
Güterstrasse 244
(Stationery)

Tapezierer und Decorationsgeschäft
WALTER MEYER-MERKLIN
Tellstrasse 34 Tel. 43.164
(Paperer & Decorator)

BERNE

JEWELLER
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH
SOUVENIRS—.—FILIGREE
FR. HOFER
MARKTGASSE 29

BOOKSELLERS
HERBERT LANG & CO.
Every book you need we will get for you promptly and at moderate prices. Excellent service
MÜNZGRABEN

CIOLINA u. CIE. A.G.
BERN, Marktgasse 51 Tel. 20.121
DRESS MATERIALS
READY-MADE GOWNS

Plasterer and Painting Business
HANS HÄCHLER
Effingerstrasse 101 Tel. 31.521

MISS BIGLER
Teaches English
Tel. 35.252 42 Bubenbergstr. 42

When You **Purchase Goods** Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

SWITZERLAND

BERNE (Continued)

TÜRLER
ZÜRICH
PARADEPLATZ
BERN, MARKTGASSE, 27

BAUGESCHÄFT
A. MASSARA
Hoch- und Tiefbau
Bureau: Amthausgasse 22
Um- und Neubauten, Renovationen,
Übernahme ganzer Bauten.
(BUILDER)
AM BERN

Wollenhof
AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
jetzt: Marktgasse 60 beim Käfigturm BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRÜMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS. ETC.

J. ZEBERBÜHLER
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Underwear
Swiss Embroideries
DRESSES BLOUSES
Kramgasse 85, Near Zytglocken

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zürich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

Jenzer *Speciality of*
Biscuits & Ravioli
Amthausgasse 1. Tel. 33-548

MODERN PRINTING
in one or more colours
DRUCKEREI O. WEHRLIN & CIE.
Monbijoustrasse 12. Tel. 34.638

Gaffner, Ludwig & Co.
Fish, Poultry, Game
Marktgasse 61
Filiale in Spiez

GERBER-SCHONTHAL
Dyers and Cleaners
KLEIDERFÄRBEREI und CHEM. REINIGUNGSANSTALT
Laden: Breitenrainplatz 37, Freiestrasse 58
Ryffligässchen 3
TEL. 21.597

STEUBLE-WISSLER
Parfumerie: Kramgasse 23
Studio de Beaute: Ryffligässchen 4, 1st floor
(Perfumery and Beauty Parlour)

MOLKEREI HOFER
Spitalgasse 35
Marktgasse 5
Aabergergasse 12
First Class Milk Products

F. PAPPE SOEHNE
Grand and upright pianos of all makes and prices. Pianos for hire—radio sets.
KRAMGASSE 54
Agents for Steinway & Sons, Blüthner-Pleyel, Burger & Jacobi, etc.

CHARCUTERIE FINE BOUCHERIE
Founded 1897
Ad. Lobsiger-Mathys A. G.
31, SPITALGASSE 31 Tel. 23.454
(BUTCHER)

SALON DE COIFFURE
Otto Schwaar
Marktgasse 46, 1st. St.
Tel. 28.614
(Hairdresser)

dauer wellen

ALL LEATHER ARTICLES
for Travelling, etc.
O. DANNER
KRAMGASSE 19 Tel. 27.516
Footwear in all leading Swiss makes

Schuhhaus Bubenberg
BERN

Speciality Shop for Rubbber Goods
FELLER-GERBER
NEUENGASSE 5 TEL. 32.946
REPAIRS

STUTZ
AUG. STUTZ
Buchbinderei, Einrahmungen
METZGERGASSE 82
(Bookbinding)

A. Biancone-Neukomm
Philatelist
Bern, Bahnhofplatz 7
Finest Specimens "Old Europe" and Overseas
You Will Find All Perfumery and Toilet Articles at
Albt. WILDBOLZ
9 Marktgasse 9 *Founded 1837*
Tel. 23.208

BIEL

Stoffe und Konfektion
DRAPERY STORE

Magazine Hess
BIEL NIDAUGASSE

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Geneva 28.445
9:30 A. M.-12:30 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PAPETERIE
IMPRESSIONS
MEUBLES
FOURNITURES de BUREAU
W. BERTRAND
92 RUE DU RHONE GENÈVE
(STATIONERY)

VITRERIE-STORES-MIROITERIE
Pierre Loretti & Cie.
20, Rue de Rive (Angle Rue d'Italie)
DORURE—ENCADREMENTS—GRAVURES
(Glaziery)

Quality Groceries and Drugstore
English and American Products
CH. LECLERC & GORIN S. A.
Rue de Rive 8

EBA
Couture & Confections pour DAMES
TRICOTS - TISSUS
Coats and Gowns
4, RUE MICHEL CHAUVET

INTERLAKEN

SCHWEIZER-PORZELLAN LANGENTHAL
Kaffee-Teeservices, Tafelservices Hotel Porzellan
HAUSHALTUNGSARTIKEL
Porcelain ware for Hotel and household requirements.
F. GLAUSER & CO.
Interlaken

FISH and CHICKEN
A. MICHEL A. G.
Comestibles
Tel. 140

LAUSANNE

Examinez notre nouveau rayon de MANTEAUX, COSTUMES, au 1er étage! Comme d'usage de la Qualité seulement.
SILVAIN BLOCH
Succ. de Rathgea-Moulin
Rue de Bourg 35
Always a big selection of new colourings and designs for day and evening wear.

ARTISTIC HAND-WEAVING STUDIO
Materials Made to Order
MELLES. M. FERRARI & DUBOIS
Le Maupas 38 Tel. 23435

ARTICLES DE MENAGE
QUINCAILLERIE—OUTILLAGE
Francillon & Cie.
7, rue St. François (Ironmonger)

Ferblanterie, Couvertures, Appareillage
CHRISTIN FRÈRES
Barre 13. Tel. 29.384
(Tin-Ware) Founded in 1876

NEUCHATEL

Melles R. & M. CORNAZ
SALON DE MODES
Rue du Seyon 3. Tel. 52.815
RETOUR DE PARIS
Jolie Selection de Modèles
(MILLINERS)

Savoie-Petitpierre S. A.
RUE DU SEYON
Jersey Dresses—Silk Blouses
Fine Linen Blouses—Washable Blouses
Lovely Model Dresses

Confiserie—Patisserie
CHARLES HÄNI
RUE DE L'HÔPITAL
Tea-Room—Pastry—Tourtes
Speciality: Chocolate Candies

Nouvelles Galeries Bernard
RUE ST. MAURICE
Chaussures—Maroquinerie
Chemiserie pour Messieurs
Jouets
(Footwear—Leather Goods—Shirts, etc.)

ZURICH

E. DISCHLER
Reise-Artikel
Lederwaren
Langstrasse 9
Tel. No. 53.073
LEATHER GOODS

Alle Druckarbeiten
liefert Ihnen prompt Tel. 29.586
Buchdruckerei Gebr. Höhn
Kreuzplatz-Ottenweg 24, Zürich 8
(PRINTING)

E. Ossmald
DELICATESSEN
MATERIALWAREN
KREUZPLATZ 16—STORCHENGASSE 8
RIGIPLATZ
(GROCERIES, etc.)

Franz Kramer
Tapezierer und Dekorateur
Kreuzstrasse 42 Tel. 28.841
(Upholsterer and Decorator)

FORSTER & CO.
Theaterstrasse 12. b. Corso
CARPETS, LINOLEUM
Material for Curtains and Furniture

50 Jahre Elektro-Fachgeschäft
Julius Meister
13 GLOCKENGASSE TEL. 34.235
Licht-Kraft-Telephon-Anlagen
Reparaturen, Glühlampen
(Electricity)

Rich. Buck, Zürich 5
Herren- & Damenfrisiersalon
Heinrichstr. 88, Tel. 36.428
Hairdressers

SAMEN ZEIER
SEEDS
Oerlikon & Zürich: Stadelhoferstrasse 41

CONFISERIE SCHEUBLE
Prop. S. Maurer
TEA ROOM
Uraniastrasse-Lintheschergasse

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

SWITZERLAND

ZURICH (Continued)

DEKORATIONS- U. FLACHMALEREI
HAMMERSTR. 11 TEL. 25 971
ZÜRICH 6
Robert Spillmann
ÜBERNAHME ALLER FACH-ARBEITEN
MODERNE SPRITZVERFAHREN + TAPEZIEREN
PAINTER

bliss Modes de paris
bliss & co zürich paradeplatz
Elegant Hats

Blumen-Krämer
Zürich, Bahnhofstrasse 38
Tel. 34.686 u. 34.687
Tel. Adr.: Blumenkrämer
(Florist)

GUST. MÜLLER'S Erben
POSTSTRASSE 8
Schöne Auswahl in Strümpfen
Mercerie
(Haberdashery)

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

Cleghorns
THE HOUSE OF QUALITY

Cleghorns prides itself in gathering together only the smartest and best in men's, women's and children's wear, thus enabling you to shop with the utmost confidence.

Adderley Street, Cape Town
Eloff Street, Johannesburg
Market Square, Port Elizabeth
Cafés at Cape Town and Port Elizabeth

Chames & Nelsons Consolidated
(Pty.) Ltd.
Associated with
YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES
Wholesale and Retail Grocers
Daily Deliveries 95 PLEIN STREET
Rumford Baking Powder, Heinz Varieties, Crosse & Blackwell's, Campbell's Soups, Ovaltine, Cocomalt, Post Products, Kellogg's Products.

LÉDOR
For the better class Millinery, Coats, Afternoon and Evening Gowns, and dainty Underwear go to
LÉDOR
1st Floor, Westminster House
123 Longmarket Street
(Above Free Mend-Hosiery Co.)
Phone 5-1646 Head Office and Works 3 Draklow St. Woodstock

The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

DURBAN

GREENACRE'S
Harveygreenacres & Co Ltd
The Complete Store
Sixty Departments Under One Roof
WEST STREET - DURBAN

WINTONS
The Men's Store for Men's Wear
Right Up-to-Date in all Men's Apparel. Moderately Priced.
376 West Street Phone 25289

FULLER BATTERIES
S. R. SMITH & CO.
We specialize in: Battery Charging, Car Electrical and Refrigerator Repairs
52 ALIWAL ST. PHONE 22487
Also at 4 Von Brandis St., Johannesburg
Phone 22-6293

OLDFIELDS for FURNITURE
Carpets
Curtain Fabrics
Phone 21758 513-515 WEST STREET

THE DEPARTMENTAL STORE WITH AN IDEAL
At Your Service—Cheerily—Always
Durban and District Co-operative Society Ltd.
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums, Travel Requirements and All Household Requisites.
235 Pine St. Phone 20521

IVAN DUNSTERVILLE
(Pty) Ltd.
For Everything Electrical
Agents for:
Crosley Shelvador Refrigerators
Crosley Radios
Belling Electric Stoves
Electrical Installations and Repairs a speciality.
488 WEST STREET, DURBAN

Model Steam Laundry
The Queen's Bridge
P. O. Box 7, Umgeni. Phone 61438
Town Depôt at 91 West St., Durban.
Branch at: Hygienic Laundry
120 Victoria Road, Maritzburg
PHONE 3387

Mackay Bros. & McMahon Ltd.
Pianos, Organs and Music
"His Master's Voice" Radio and Records, "Columbia" Records
Records of Christian Science Hymns
"Kelvinator" Refrigerators
408 West Street Phone 20331

Union of South Africa

DURBAN (Continued)

HOOPER MOTORS
PTY. - - - - - LTD.
'Sales on Service'
OLDSMOBILE
VAUXHALL
179/181 WEST ST. DURBAN
& 164 SMITH ST.
225 COMMERCIAL RD.. MARITZBURG

P.S. Day and Night Service available. Phone 23785 Durban and 4189 Maritzburg.
• PETROL • OILS

When Buying Flowers Try
HOWDENS
(Manageress: Miss Molly Mills)
Florists—Nurserymen—Seedsmen
Specialists in Bouquets and Floral Decorations
Distinctive Quality and Service
353 WEST ST. Phone 25321 Residence 46671

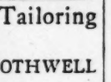
Ladies' Hairdressing Saloon and Beauty Parlour
Most Up-to-Date Methods
Permanent Waving Specialists
SOLE PROPRIETRESS: MRS. M. BOLT
At O. K. Bazaars
385 West St. Phone 24765

JOHANNESBURG

You Get A Good Deal at
MODERN ARTISTIC GLASSWARE POTTERY
FANCY GOODS
HEN WOOD
Domestic HARDWARE, TOOLS, etc.
JOHANNESBURG, SPRINGS and DURBAN

OUR POLICY IN SIX WORDS
DEPENDABLE GOODS
UTMOST VALUES
FRIENDLY SERVICE
JOHN ORR & CO
JOHANNESBURG

BEATRICE
Ladies' Hairdressers and Beauty Parlours
Latest Method of Permanent Waving. All branches of Hairdressing and Beauty Culture.
Phone 22-7161
for appointment.
80 Smal Street
(near Post Office)



Fairhaven Residential Hotel
CHARLTON TERRACE
(Off Harrow Road)
Superior accommodation. Delightful Gardens. Tennis, Ping-Pong. Lock-up Garages. On Bus route. Terms moderate. Guests met on request. Phone 24-2505.

Slater, Jones & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
25 Joubert St., Johannesburg
The Footwear people, reputed for better value in ladies' gentlemen's and children's quality shoes.

FALMOUTH DAIRY
(J. Christopher)
Full Cream Milk delivered twice daily
PHONE 32-3049
66 Garden Street, Rosettenville

Annuities and Pensions Insurance of All Kinds
See LUCIEN FRANCK
128/130 Corporation Buildings, Rissik St.
P. O. Box 2013
Phone Office 22-1634
Res. 44-1900

Hansford & Hansford
LIMITED
Timber and Hardware Merchants
Building Materials, Paints, etc.
P. O. Box 4843 Tel. 33-7178

MARIE LYNCH & CO.
LADIES' COSTUMIERS and OUTFITTERS
3 HOEK ST., opposite "THE METRO"
P. O. Box 2632 Phone 22-2480

For Dependable Tailoring
shop at
McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
Suits to Measure
£7. 7/- to £10. 10/-
44 Rissik Street JOHANNESBURG

W. J. BAKER & CO. Ltd.
The Leading Tailors
Where Prices are Low and Quality High
Outfitting Dept. at 72 Market St.
Moseley Bldgs., opp. Old G. P. O.
President St. and branches

ANN'S
Ladies' Hairdressing Saloon
274 LOUIS BOTHA AVENUE
ORANGE GROVE 45-2458

PIETERMARITZBURG

The American Stores
For China, Crockery, Glassware and Hardware
202 Church Street Phone 3813

Union of South Africa

PIETERMARITZBURG (Continued)

OGILVIE'S
Smart and Serviceable Footwear for All
The World's Best Makes Stocked
235 Longmarket St. (opp. G. P. O.) Ph. 3168

KEAN'S
LUNCHEONETTE and TEA LOUNGE
on the corner of LONGMARKET and TIMBER STREETS
PHONE 4146

CLIFF'S
For Your Electrical Repairs and Gifts
Church Street Phone 3587 Day
" 4136 Night

F. W. LAWRENCE
Builder and Contractor
"No Job Is Too Small nor Too Large"
209 Pietermaritz St. Phone 3993

For Pre-eminent Provisions Popularly Priced
HOWARD WHITE & Co.
"The Home of Good Things to Eat"
157-159 Church St. Phone 2995
and Scottsville Phone 2773

PRETORIA

Beckett, Murray & Co.
(Pty.) LTD.
Pretoria's Most Progressive Store
Smart Fashions for limited incomes
QUALITY SERVICE AND CIVILITY
298 Church St., Pretoria and Roodepoort.

Mrs. T. Southcomb
"Florist"
NEW ARCADE
Seasonable Plants and Choice Cut Flowers

Australia

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

G. J. GRICE LTD.
90-92 Queen St., Brisbane, Australia
Piano, Radio and Music Warehouse
Gramophones, Rolls, Records
Sheet Music All Musical Supplies

Rallings & Rallings
Printers, Bookbinders and Stationers
587 Stanley St. Sth.,
Brisbane, Australia Phone J-2366

ROTHWELLS OUTFITTING LTD.
LADIES AND GENTS TAILORS
EDWARD ST., BRISBANE
AUSTRALIA

ALLAN & STARK LTD
QUEEN & ADELAIDE STS. BRISBANE AUSTRALIA
Brisbane's Modern and Progressive Department Store
Quality Merchandise at Fair Prices.
OPEN AN ACCOUNT
FOR SERVICE AND QUALITY

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE—Camberwell (Continued)

Tel. F-6781 Open 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
REGENCY CAFE
SOVEREIGN VALUE
Good Cooking—Good Service
Pleasant Surroundings
CLYDE WAY, 132 ELIZABETH ST.

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

HORACE BULL Ltd.
Consulting Specialists in all Men's Wear—Tailoring
Overcoats—Sports Wear
Hats
Power Board Cnr. Queen St.
AUCKLAND

Shop at . . . Dine at . . .
GEORGE COURTS
"The BIG Store"
KARANGAHAPE Rd AUCKLAND

CHRISTCHURCH

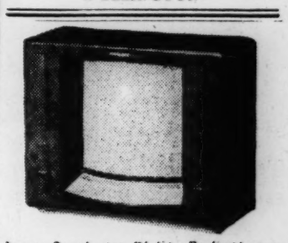
G. W. BENNETT
Builder and Contractor
3 Woodchester Avenue, Christchurch
Artistic Homes Planned and Built

Reliable Shoe Store
Noted for Quality and Value
J. J. BROOKES
Shoe Specialist
188 Manchester Street, Christchurch
(Next Civic Theatre)

HAY'S LTD.
For Dependable Drapery, Clothing and Furnishings
GLOUCESTER STREET
CHRISTCHURCH

WELLINGTON

WHEN in Wellington make this famous store your headquarters.
The D. I. C. lounge and restaurant is the most famous rendezvous in the city . . . other modern facilities include the Theatre Booking Office and an up-to-date Beauty Salon.
DIC on the Quay
WELLINGTON



James Smiths for Philips Radioplayers
Illustrated is the "Theaterette" model, Price 13 Guineas or 25/- Deposit and easy payments.
Inspection Invited—Third Floor
JAMES SMITHS, WELLINGTON

Smart Hand Bags! Travelling Goods!
For anything in leather or fibre visit Wellington Headquarters. We sell QUALITY goods at the price of the commonplace.
NASH'S
only address
133-135 Cuba St., Wellington, N. Z.
No Branch Shops

FERGUSON & OSBORN
LIMITED
Booksellers and Stationers
Printers and Bookbinders
Specialists in Colour Printing and Lithography
202 LAMBTON QUAY WELLINGTON

MACDUFFS
The Smiling Store . . . Cuba Street
The noted low-priced stores with the high quality goods. Crockery, Glassware, Enamelware, Tinware, Aluminumware, Household Hardware, Toilet Requisites, Stationery and Fancy Goods.

COLLIE'S
for FURNITURE and FURNISHINGS
QUALITY VALUE
Manners Street and Riddiford Street

George AND George
DRAPERS and FURNISHERS
Save our discount stamps

MELBOURNE—Camberwell

CHINA TOOLS PAINTS
CRYSTAL CUTLERY
BRIANT'S
Tel. W. 2700
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EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

Goldwyn's 'Marco Polo' a Luxury Cruise

Accidents Will Happen (Warners)—So will pictures like this as long as double features are the rule. Insurance adjuster, despite racketeers and a double-crossing wife, shows up the men who have been collecting big money for trumped-up accidents. It is an escalator picture, with interest descending slowly but steadily. Ronald Reagan, Gloria Blondell, Dick Purcell, Sheila Bromley, Addison Richards.—Adults and young people.

The Adventures of Marco Polo (United Artists)—Robert E. Sherwood wrote the script with the avowed intention of "presenting the entertaining side of a thrilling historical figure with Gary Cooper as the world's first travelling salesman." The picture emerges a gently ironic but entertaining and lavishly mounted piece, depicting what happened to the young Marco Polo who left his native Venice to discover and sign trade agreements with the world's oldest and most cultivated nation when it was ruled by the great Kublai Khan. The picture is notable for the work of Gary Cooper, and due note is made during its course that this was backward Europe's first introduction to spaghetti, coal, and gunpowder. It also introduces Miss Sigrid Gurie, Brooklyn Norwegian actress, in an American film for the first time. Basil Rathbone, George Barbier, Binnie Barnes, Ernest Truex, Alan Hale, H. B. Warner.—Adults and mature young people.

The Adventures of Tom Sawyer (United Artists)—Mark Twain à la David O. Selznick. A good movie whose hues have more of Technicolor about them than of Mississippi mud. Retaining several of the more important episodes from the book, some of them exaggerated, the story is enacted by some clever children and several grown-ups, the best of whom is Walter Brennan as Muff Potter. Ann Gillis's acting as Becky in the tensely exciting cave scenes is amongst the best we have seen by the youngest generation. Norman Taurog directed. Tommy Kelly, May Robson, Cora Sue Collins, Jackie Moran, Marcia Mae Jones, David Holt, Victor Jory.—Family.

Condemned Women (RKO)—Regeneration behind the bars, or how to get out of prison the hard way. For the umpteenth retelling, it manages to be fairly exciting. Sally Eilers is befriended by young prison doctor and later told by the warden that she must make an escape in order not to blight his future chances. The eyes of justice are opened before it is too late, however, and love triumphs. Louis Hayward, Anne Shirley, Esther Dale, Lee Patrick, Leona Roberts, George Irving.—Adults and mature young people.

Her Jungle Love (Paramount)—Advertising and publicity to the contrary, Jiggs, a chimpanzee, is the hero and star of Dorothy Lamour's latest communion with nature in the tropics. Jiggs hops around, beats his chest, lights fires, makes faces and saves more than one situation. Otherwise, the film is a ludicrous affair about a cruel ruler, a "white goddess," two aviators lost in the jungle, horrible sacrifices with alligators and all the other trimmings, including Technicolor. Another of the year's 10 worst. Ray Milland, Lynne Overman, J. Carrol Naish.—Adults.

Island in the Sky (20th-Fox)—Starting out in a night club 70 floors above Manhattan, this mystery romance descends to terra firma for some good old-fashioned Grade B murder, a quick trip to the penitentiary and all kinds of extra-legal high jinks before Gloria Stuart proves the innocent young man innocent and goes off for her honeymoon with District Attorney Michael Whalen. Paul Kelly, Robert Kellard, June Storey, Paul Hurst.—Adults and young people.

Mad About Music (Universal)—If the Deanna Durbin cycle continues to maintain its high standard, skeptics of perpetual motion and even of Hollywood may have to back a little water. Producer Joe Pasternack is wisely not forcing his young star to carry the excess baggage of mediocre stories now that her popularity is assured. This one is as sprightly as its predecessors, though the music is less impressive. Virtually orphaned by her widowed mother's preoccupation with glamour and Hollywood, Deanna invents an imaginary father and then proceeds to make him come true. Herbert Marshall, Arthur Treacher, Gail Patrick, Christian Rub, Jackie Moran, Marcia Mae Jones, Elizabeth Risdon, Nana Bryant, William Frawley.—Family.

Start Cheering (Columbia)—Vaudeville acts and well-known comics are let loose on a musical comedy campus to surround the story of a Hollywood star who has renounced the glare of klieg lights and publicity for the simple life of fraternities and football. This is probably where you came in. But wait around for Jimmy Durante; he's worth it. Charles Starrett, Walter Connolly, Joan Perry, Raymond Walburn, Broderick Crawford, Ernest Truex, the Three Stooges, Gertrude Niesen, Hal LeRoy.—Family.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

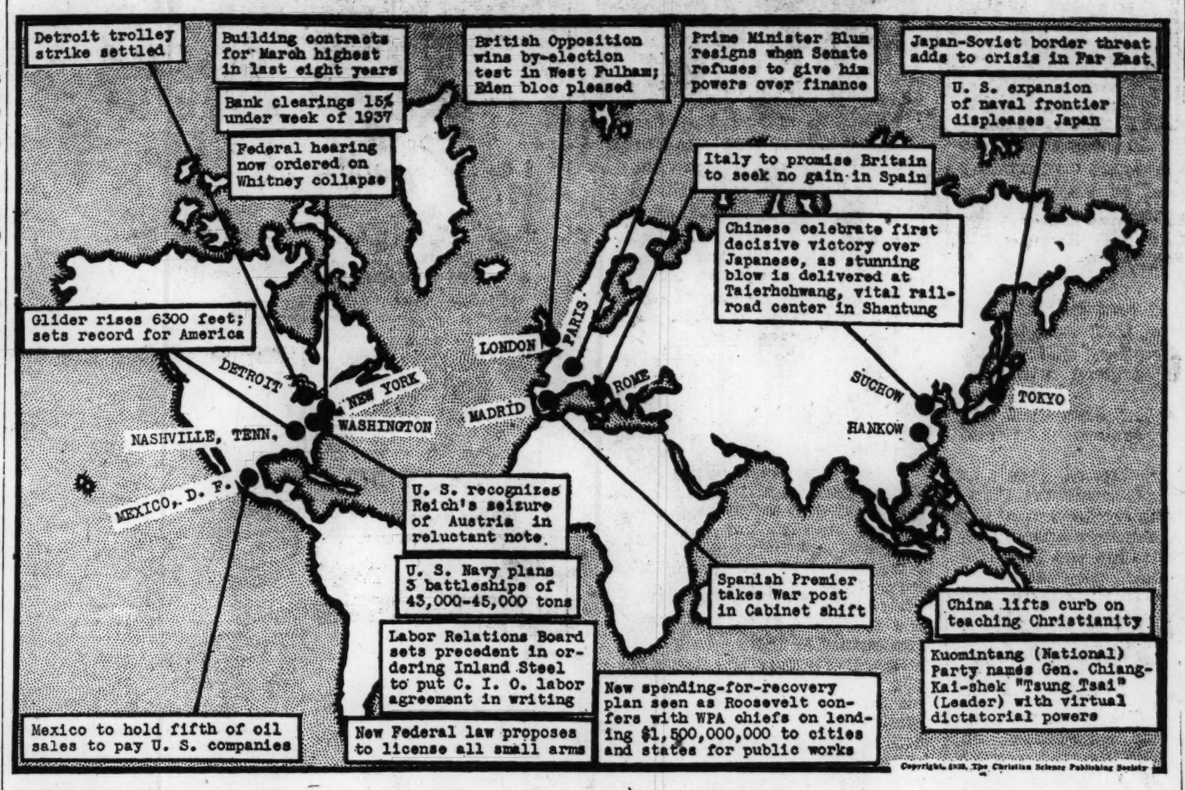
Family: "A Yank at Oxford," "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," "Of Human Hearts," "Green Fields," "The River," "A Damsel in Distress," "Navy Blue and Gold," "Heidi," "100 Men and a Girl," "Thin Ice," "Firefly," "Shall We Dance?" "A Family Affair," "Wings of the Morning."

Adults and Young People: "Bringing Up Baby," "The Goldwyn Follies," "Gold Is Where You Find It," "The Buccaneer," "Happy Landing," "Wells Fargo," "Tovarich," "Stage Door," "True Confession," "Stand-In," "Conquest" (mature), "Submarine D-1," "The Awful Truth," "The Great Garrick," "The Hurricane," "Dark Journey," "It's Love I'm After," "Mayerling" (mature), "Lancer Spy," "Victoria the Great," "Dead End" (mature), "The Life of Emile Zola."

Adults Only: "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife," "Dreaming Lips," "I Met Him in Paris."

(This Guide Is Printed Saturdays)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Detroit trolley strike settled
Building contracts for March highest in last eight years
Bank clearings 15% under week of 1937
Federal hearing now ordered on Whitney collapse
British Opposition wins by-election test in West Fulham; Eden bloc pleased
Prime Minister Blum resigns when Senate refuses to give him powers over finance
Japan-Soviet border threat adds to crisis in Far East
U. S. expansion of naval frontier displeases Japan
Italy to promise Britain to seek no gain in Spain
Chinese celebrate first decisive victory over Japanese, as stunning blow is delivered at Taierhchwang, vital railroad center in Shantung
Glider rises 6300 feet; sets record for America
DETROIT
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
NASHVILLE, TENN.
MEXICO, D. F.
LONDON
PARIS
MADRID
ROME
SUCHOW
HANKOW
TOKYO
U. S. recognizes Reich's seizure of Austria in reluctant note
U. S. Navy plans 3 battleships of 43,000-45,000 tons
Labor Relations Board sets precedent in ordering Inland Steel to put C. I. O. labor agreement in writing
New Federal law proposes to license all small arms
Spanish Premier takes War post in Cabinet shift
New spending-for-recovery plan seen as Roosevelt confers with WPA chiefs on lending $1,500,000,000 to cities and states for public works
China lifts curb on teaching Christianity
Kuomintang (National) Party names Gen. Chiang-Kai-shek "Tsung Tsai" (Leader) with virtual dictatorial powers
Mexico to hold fifth of oil sales to pay U. S. companies
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Sunbonnet Sue

Daily Anecdote

Wanamaker's Philosophy

A man seeking to learn the secret of John Wanamaker's success asked one of the great merchant's friends, "What was it gave the business bent to John Wanamaker's mind?"

"The same thing that has given a bent to many other minds," the friend answered, "necessity."

"What made him succeed?"

"Capacity coupled with indomitable energy. He has no patent on success. Any other man may use his means if he will. But few men will work as hard as he. I have never known one other man to do so."

"How does he keep his head under it all?"

"By masterful organization, and one bit of philosophy."

"What is the bit?"

"He expressed it once to me in these words, 'Do the very best you can, and leave the rest to Providence.'"

Nature

Nature for me, in every mood she has;
And frosty mornings, clear and cold, that blind
The cattle in a mist of their own breath—
Shall never come and find my heart unkind. W. H. Davies

In Lighter Vein

Congressional Wit

Congresswoman Nan Honeyman of Oregon has a nice wit. Recently she told of a woman who had read one of Einstein's books.

"Did you enjoy it?" she was asked.

"Yes, indeed," she replied.

"Did you understand it?" was the next question.

"Yes, I understood the words, but not the sentences."

Another of Mrs. Honeyman's stories had to do with the lady who said, "I believe in life insurance and fire insurance, but I do not believe in Social Security insurance. My social position is entirely secure."—Pasadena Post.

Politics

"I suppose, Uncle Jim, you remember a good deal about the politics of the early days?"

"Well, I never tuk much int'rest in pollytics, but I kin recollect when John C. Fremont was 'lected President."

"Fremont! Why, Fremont was never elected."

"He wun't? Well, now, thet gits me. I heerd a leadin' speaker talk the night 'fore 'lection, an' he said if John C. Fremont wun't 'lected the country would fall to ruin an' everybody would have to shut up shop. Course I didn't take the papers; but, noticin' thet things went on 'bout same as before, I cal'lated John won."—A. C. C. O. Press.

New Angle

"Write me a play with just one original character and I'll buy it," stated the producer.

"That's easy," said the playwright. "I'll have the hero make a hole in one and then give the golf ball to his caddy as a souvenir."

"Splendid!"

"In the second act his watch will stop; and when it refuses to run, he will neither shake it nor open the case to see if he can fix it."

"Capital!"

"In the third act he'll get married."

"That's the hackneyed ending."

"He'll get married; but when he buys the furniture for his home I'll have him pay cash for it."

"Wonderful!"

The Wrong Word

Last year the Columbia program committee invited Dr. Angell of Yale as a speaker at one of the weekly chapels. He traveled down from New Haven entirely without a text for his speech. He got off at Grand Central, and was still unprepared. He took a taxicab up to the Heights and still had no idea of what he would say. Walking up the chapel steps he quite suddenly saw a sign on the door: PUSH. That would be his topic; he would speak about the value of aggressiveness in life, of gentle force in the world.

Upon the platform he began to speak: "The text for my speech is not drawn from the Bible, or from any great philosophy; rather from a sign on the chapel door naming the chief asset that a person may have." His entire audience twisted their heads and saw inscribed on that chapel door the word: PULL.—West Point Pointer.

Jest a Minute

"Goin' my way?"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Happy Memory

Kandy, Ceylon

A native festival was being held here, and a procession, in which were a number of gorgeously caparisoned elephants, was passing through the streets. An English woman was sitting on the verandah of a hotel watching the gay scene. Suddenly one of the elephants left the procession, approached the verandah, raised his trunk, and proceeded to rub the lady's face.

The keeper, thinking the animal had got out of control and meant to attack her, rushed forward; but the woman raised her hand to stop him and explained that the elephant had been employed on the estate where she had previously resided and was an old friend; and though that was over 20 years ago, and they had not met since, he had recognized her, and was showing in his own way his delight and affection.

She then addressed her old friend by name and stroked him and talked to him for a few minutes in Singhalese; then she told him he must go back, which he obediently did, and again took his place among his companions.

The procession moved on and passed out of sight, but the happy memory of that brief incident, in which love, gratitude, and obedience were so beautifully expressed in a faithful animal, will always remain.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Appease — *A-peez'* (*a* clipped-short).

This word may be traced back through the French *apaiser*, "to pacify," to the Latin *ad pacem*, "to a peace" (*pax*, "peace"). We employ it in a variety of related senses, among them being "to reduce to a state of peace; to make quiet; to calm or still."

"Arm of the Lord" (Isa. 53:1)—The "arm," as used metaphorically in the Bible, has been characterized as "an expressive emblem of power to direct, control, seize, overcome" (Hastings' Dictionary). This is clearly brought out, for example, in II Kings 17:36, where the Lord is said to have brought the people out of Egypt "with great power and a stretched out arm"; while he who maketh flesh his arm" is denounced by Jeremiah (17:5).

Bethesda—The first *e* is not short; it is quick-long as in beside; *Be-thez'-da.*

Blasphemeth—The accent is on the second syllable, *blas-feem'-eth.*

Chastisement—The accent is on the first syllable, *chas'-tiz-ment* (*a* and *i* short, *e* clipped-short). Note that it is an *s*, not a *z*, in the first syllable.

Confirming (Mark 16:20) — The word here renders the Greek *bebaioo*, "make stable; establish."

"Conformed . . . transformed" (Rom. 12:2) — In accordance with the familiar rule that stress should be given the dissimilar syllable in the second of two otherwise similar words used together and in contrast, "transformed" should here have emphasis on the first syllable.

Contrite (Ps. 51:17)—*Kon'-trite.* The word here renders the Hebrew *dakah*, a primitive root suggesting "collapsed, crushed"—here used figuratively.

Dissimulation (Rom. 12:9)—*Dih-sim-u-lay'-shun* (secondary stress on second syllable).

"Without dissimulation" renders the Greek form *anupokritos*, "unfeigned, sincere." Incidentally, our word is derived from the Latin *dissimulare*, "to pretend that a thing is not."

Doctrine—Avoid *dok'-tern;* sound it *dok'-trin* (both vowels short).

This word, from the Latin *docere*, "to teach," is applied to "what is held, put forth as true, and supported by a teacher, a school, or a sect" (Webster's).

Efficacy — *Ef'-ih-ka-sih* (*e* and *i*'s short, *a* as in *sofa*).

Back of our word lies the Latin *efficacia*, "power," compounded of *ex*, "out," and *facere*, "to make" — roots also of "effect." Incidentally, Webster's definition of "efficacy" is "power to produce effects." The efficacy of an act, then, is its power to make itself felt, to give it effect.

El Dorado—*El Do-rah'-do.*

In Spanish, *el dorado* means "the gilded one." It was first applied to a South American chief who was wont to anoint himself with oil and then sprinkle himself with gold dust; but it later came to designate a mythical land in which gold was to be found in lavish abundance.

Figuratively, we apply the name to any region or enterprise that abounds in opportunity; also to denote a supreme goal, or a condition or source of perfect plenty.

Enmity (Eph. 2:15, 16)—Translates the feminine form of Greek *echthros*, "hateful," but commonly indicates "adversary," especially "Satan."

Ephesians—Influenced, no doubt, by the short first *e* in "Ephesus," some speakers are occasionally deceived into pronouncing "Ephesians" with the first *e* short, instead of quick-long as in decide.

Extolled — The *o* is preferably short.

Felon—*Fel'-un.*

This word is derived through the Old French *felon*, "wicked man, traitor," from the Late Latin *fello*, "traitor, rebel"; but it has come to have a specific application to a person who has committed a felony (a crime deemed punishable by capital penalty or prison sentence).

"Holy, acceptable unto . . ." (Rom. 12:1)—If the comma after "holy" is observed with a pause, no listener is likely to construe "holy" as "wholly."

Homage—The latest Webster's records a preference for *hom'-ij;* but if the word is used in public worship, the measured tempo of reading or speaking requires somewhat more attention to vowel values—and a trace of quick-long *a* should be heard in the second syllable. (This is in accord with an important letter from the publishers of Webster's.)

The word is derived from the Latin *homo*, "man"; and the act of homage consists in an open submission and obedience by which a man acknowledges he is the "man" or vassal of a superior. In turn, of course, he is entitled to protection.

"I and my Father are one" (John 10:30)—The Greek word rendered "one" is *hen*, which, because of its neuter gender, suggests "one in essence." Had the masculine *heis* been used, the sense would have been "one person."

Implicit—*Im-pliss'-it.*

The Latin roots *in*, "in," and *plicare*, "to fold," suggest that that which is implicit is infolded or attached closely. Implicit faith, then, is a faith which so entwines the subject with its object, that it is complete, unquestioning, without reserve or doubt.

Magdalene—Preferably *Mag'-da-leen.*

Malignity—*Ma-lig'-nih-tih.*

The Latin roots are *malus*, "bad," and *gignere*, "to produce."

"Middle wall of partition" (Eph. 2:14)—The Oxford Companion Bible notes: "The type is seen in the stone palisade about three cubits high, which separated the Court of the Gentiles from that of the Jews, to pass which was death to any Gentile."

Pharisaical — *Far-ih-say'-ih-kal.* The *a* in the first syllable, on which there is secondary stress, is recorded by both Webster's and the Standard Dictionaries as short, as in *fat*; but the tendency among cultured speakers, unless our ears have deceived us, is to sound it circumflex (influenced by the *r*) as in *fare.*

Propitiate—*Pro-pish'-ih-ate.*

The flight of birds was often studied by the ancients when seeking an augury regarding an undertaking; and if the birds were flying ahead of the watchers (Latin *pro*, "forward," and *petere*, originally "to fly"), the omen was taken as a good one. The combined form *propitiare* came to have the sense of "to render favorable"—hence our use of the word to mean "to appease, render favorable, conciliate."

Sacrifice—The *-fise* ending is preferred for the noun, and the *-fize* ending for the verb.

Sadducees—*Sad'-u-seez.*

Travail—*Trav'-ale* (first *a* short, second long).

Traversing—The accent is on the first syllable.

Vicarious—*Vi-kair'-ih-us.*

This word comes to us from the Latin *vicarius*, "a substitute"—originally an adjective applying to one who supplied the turn or place of another. We use "vicarious" in the sense of "performed or suffered in the place of another." The upright pupil, for example, does not attempt to pass an examination through a friend's vicarious efforts.

Quotation for Today

PRAYER is the key of the morning and the bolt of the night.
—BEECHER.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

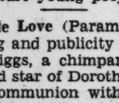
Cryptogram

Tough, and how! Yes, how would you like more of this type?

TOUGHAB CATTGOD TOBE-IAGGF AGAGUEOB UJHAE BFTFKF LP RAOOD, APSHAJE-OSGF AEEODGF APZABE, AP-SAGF APABAUG VDFXE.

A Left Star

That is the name by which the form below is known in Puzzledom. Words are to be filled in which read the same across and from left to right diagonally. Definitions: 1, a letter. 2, a month. 3, employ. 4, entreaty. 5, a letter.



Letter Juggling

Two different 9-letter words can be formed from the 9 letters given below. Use all 9 letters in each word:

A C E H O R R S T

100 Persons; 100 Dollars

Exactly 100 persons attended a show. Receipts were exactly 100 dollars. Men were charged $10 each; women 3 dollars each; and children 50 cents each. How many men, women, and children were present?

On the Trail of a Few "Scents"

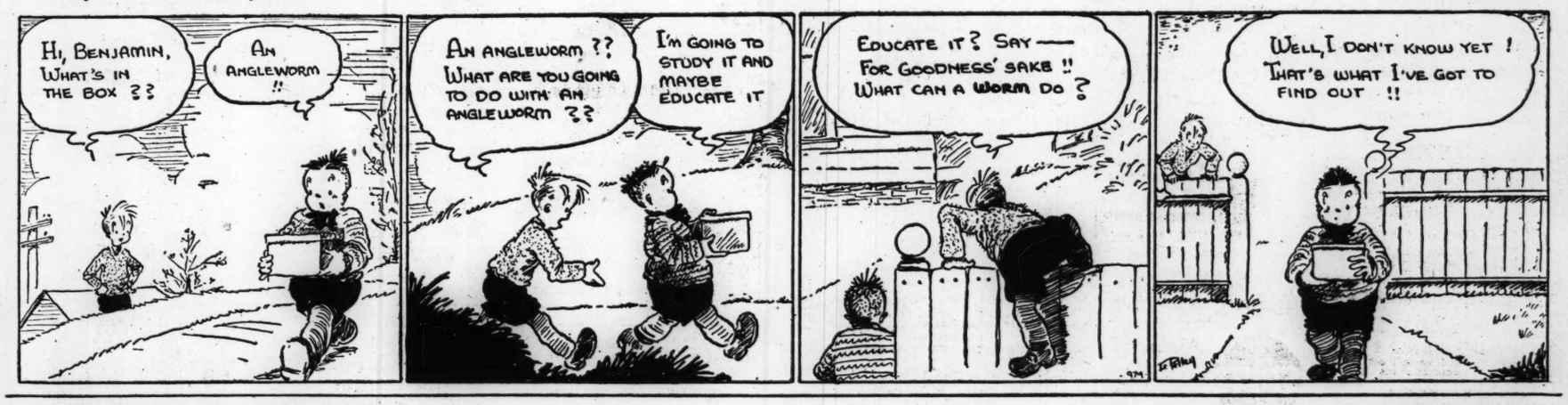
This list is shared by a reader in Little Paxton, England. The first "scent" has been identified. Can you match the other "scents"?

1	evanescent	aimful	
2	deliquescent	shining	
3	effervescent	fleeting	1
4	adolescent	going out of use	
5	reminiscent	becoming strong	
6	iridescent	rotting	
7	phosphorescent	melting	
8	convalescent	bubbling	
9	putrescent	rainbow colored	
10	obsolescent	growing to manhood	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The New School*

By LE PELLEY


HI, BENJAMIN, WHAT'S IN THE BOX ??
AN ANGLEWORM !!
AN ANGLEWORM ?? WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO WITH AN ANGLEWORM ??
I'M GOING TO STUDY IT AND MAYBE EDUCATE IT
EDUCATE IT? SAY— FOR GOODNESS' SAKE !! WHAT CAN A WORM DO ?
WELL, I DON'T KNOW YET ! THAT'S WHAT I'VE GOT TO FIND OUT !!

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Scarecrow for Jim*

By THE HAGERS

A SCARECROW I RIGGED UP TO PLAY A JOKE ON JIM, WHO YESTERDAY
COMPLAINED THEY WERE NO LONGER USED. HE FLEW DOWN, AND I WAS AMUSED.
JIM PERCHED UPON ITS SHOULDER BROAD, THEN VERY INTIMATELY CAWED.
AN EERY VOICE CRIED, "SCAT! GET OUT!" JIM DIDN'T WAIT TO HEAR ME SHOUT!

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Dexterity Competition

A game in which great haste makes slow speed is to see who can tie firm knots the fastest.

To each contestant is given two lengths of cotton clothes line cord, cut exactly 12 inches long. At the word "Go," he divides the strands and ties the six pieces so as to make a maximum length.

Each second consumed is rated as one point; and each inch of finished length lost from the impossible 72 is rated as five points. Low, of course, wins.

The winner may tell explicitly what were his methods, and why.—W. D. M., Wichita, Kan.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Zealous puzzler zestfully ululates about syzygy in queer, undoubtedly utterly unjust, unduly unusual crypt.

A Left Star: P. July, Use, Plea, Y.

Letter Juggling: Orchestra, Carthorse.

100 Persons; 100 Dollars: 5 men, $50; 1 woman, $3; and 94 children, $47.

On the Trail of a Few "Scents": evanescent—fleeting; deliquescent—melting; effervescent—bubbling; adolescent—growing to manhood; reminiscent—mindful; iridescent—rainbow colored; phosphorescent—shining; convalescent—becoming strong; putrescent—rotting; obsolescent—going out of use.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Question of Confidence

IF DEFEAT of the reorganization bill restores American business confidence there will be few to mourn it. Such extravagant fears had been built up concerning the measure's grant of powers to the President that some elements of business may now breathe easier. Possibly nothing but a dramatic congressional revolt would have convinced many that the Capitol end of Pennsylvania Avenue is once more dominant. For those who fear Mr. Roosevelt as the fountainhead of reforms which interfere with their business this may be reassuring.

Many other Americans, less directly concerned with business, had been taught to look upon the reorganization bill as a dangerous concentration of power in the Executive. For them, too, the House of Representative's vote may inspire new confidence in democratic processes.

This newspaper from a closer examination of the reorganization bill than many opponents gave it has been convinced that fears of it were exaggerated. We felt that the probable gains for efficiency and the certain gain of Federal employees placed under the merit system warranted passage, particularly after the bill had been amended. And we have not felt that the country could be helped by a bitter political struggle at a time when united effort is needed to overcome the major threat to the nation today—depression.

We must express doubts now as to whether this rejection of presidential leadership will be the best way of restarting business. Congress may be both more confused and more extravagant than the President. There is every evidence that Congress is going to be even more ready than the White House to try to spend its way out of depression. And it may in the process give the Executive more power than any reorganization bill.

Under a parliamentary government this defeat would amount to a no-confidence vote, and there would be a new government. Under the American system there can be no new government until 1941. In the circumstances there is no room for petty political jockeying which will thwart any united leadership. If Congress is going to reject presidential leadership it should find some method for developing clear-cut leadership of its own. Or some better form of presidential and congressional co-operation should be worked out. There is imperative need for positive leadership.

Britain's Defense Program

TO SOME it is reassuring, to others distressing, to hear the tale of the prodigious accumulation of war materials and defense organization in Great Britain on a scale hitherto undreamed of. Up till a few years ago Great Britain had been progressively disarming. Now she is progressively rearming at a pace which no other country in Europe is likely to exceed.

In the course of Britain's five-year arms plan the Government has been prepared to spend £1,500,000,000. But Mr. Chamberlain grimly has said that the expenditure may not stop at that. In fact, the Government puts no limit of expenditure before itself. It is prepared to go on spending more and more, out of revenue and out of loan, until its war strength is beyond question, or until there is appeasement in Europe.

Nor has Mr. Chamberlain refrained from hinting that the real military strength of Great Britain is even greater than its apparent strength. Behind the program of new capital ships, large cruisers, small cruisers, and so on, and the recruitment of personnel lie the merchant marine, the ship-construction yards, the merchant seamen. The first-line strength of the home defense air force has risen from fifty-two squadrons in 1934 to 123 squadrons today; but behind is the second line, and the Government factories, and the "shadow factories," and the immense potential manufacturing power of British industry in general. And Britain's program provides for the contingency of a "totalitarian" war, in which—though there is no conscription in Britain—all the man-power of the country may be concerned, all the manufacturing power, all the trading and financial capacity for flinging new materials into the colossal bonfire presupposed in the idea of a world war.

In most periods of history, in most countries, the provision of vast military forces has been an indication of militancy. But the one reassuring fact about Britain's rearmament is that in a world where militancy abounds there is no logical reason to suspect Britain of aggressive intentions. Mr. Chamberlain stated that his objectives in the defense plans were the provision of security for Great Britain, the protection of trade routes, the defense of oversea territories, and cooperation in defense with allies.

The justification—the sole justification—of such force is that it should be a counterpoise to aggressive violence, that it should exist as an assurance of the support of law among nations. Those who take the responsibility of building up this huge array of force thereby assume another responsibility—that of ceaselessly pursuing a policy which will make others see that competitive armament is unprofitable, and become ready to listen to constructive counsels of appeasement and peace.

Now That April's Here

TODAY there is a deep song in the treetops telling to the purpling buds that spring is stirring. In the gnarled apple tree, a pair of bluebirds are investigating a hole. Depth as well as width is to be considered for the growing brood. A quiet survey is theirs. Not like the flicker whose drumming on a dead limb of the tall elm can be heard afar.

Robins prodigiously work with mud and dry grasses, plastering their stout nest in the honeysuckle vine. Song sparrows let their bubbling notes blend with the breeze; a twinkling song of certainty that their nesting spot near the old stone wall is located securely against wind and weather.

Under the barberry bushes, a pair of white throats vigorously scratching. Planning to move immediately northward but willing to stay for a morning's song or two. From the swampy meadow the flute-like whistle of the meadow lark challenging the April day to keep on shining. A great hawk with majestic wing-spread circling the blue with rhythmic beat. A flock of purple grackles after a hill-top survey, settling for a moment in the great oak and asking themselves in metallic notes, "Whither?"

Swift light chasing the shadows on awakening hills. Buds of the swamp maple mahogany red. Clumps of forsythia stirring their golden bells in the garden. A dewdrop glistening on a dandelion leaf. Blue scylla quivering on frail stems. Stubby double daffodils holding sunshine. Peonies piercing through the ground with wine red sproutings. A patch of Johnny-jump-ups snuggling purple faces next clean earth. The fresh upturned soil of vegetable garden catching sheen from the mounting sun.

Bird song. Flower song. The song of the hills and the scudding clouds—now that April's here.

Children Supporting Families

EFFORTS of the WPA under Administrator Harry L. Hopkins to justify its aversion to any use whatever of direct cash relief seem to become increasingly unrealistic. One can sympathize heartily with Mr. Hopkins's preference for work relief yet differ honestly as to the degree in which it is practically possible to provide this.

In fact, as has been pointed out in these columns, the question is not simply whether the United States shall have work relief or cash relief. It is rather whether there shall be an extensive work program with an underlying provision for cash relief wherever work relief cannot reach or whether the comfort of thousands of off-the-fringe families shall be sacrificed to a doctrinaire insistence that society owes a job to every one of the able-bodied unemployed.

That there are many families in need of assistance beyond what the Federal work relief program can offer is tacitly admitted in Mr. Hopkins's proposal to the Senate special committee on unemployment and relief, that Federal aid be extended through the Social Security Board to all children whose parents are unable to care for them. This was put forward as a means of making direct relief unnecessary.

What would be the results of such a development? One effect would be to extend what to all intents and purposes would be direct relief to families with children but to extend it in the name of the children rather than to the heads of the families or to the families as such. In other words, one can visualize certain unfortunate families obliged to subsist on cash benefits drawn for the children while father is unable to get a place on the relatively expensive work program and must not be "pauperized" by being offered a "dole."

Why Instill Fear?

THIS newspaper grants the sincerity of the motives of the group of citizens, including medical men, who urged Congress to request the President to set aside April as "Cancer Control Month." It does not, however, agree that the proposed plan for impressing upon the consciousness of the people of the United States the supposed dangers of certain common bodily manifestations can be either necessary or helpful.

The proposal for sending speakers before women's clubs, farmers' organizations, civic societies, and other groups, to disseminate theories about a disease of which even surgical specialists say they know little, is too likely to result in instilling terror in the thought of many who hear these pronouncements. Not all physicians may agree with this newspaper on the potentialities for evil of such a state of thought, but most medical practitioners recognize that fear and worry are not desirable states of mind.

Another very good reason for refusing to be fearful over supposed symptoms was given by Dr. George E. Pfahler of the Philadelphia Graduate Hospital at a county medical clinic a few days ago. He flashed an X-ray photograph on the screen and said: "There's no one in this room who wouldn't diagnose cancer from this picture. But it isn't that at all. It's a mass of peanut butter sandwich that the patient ate contrary to instructions."

Quest for Democracy

• Book News of the Day

A FEATURE of the "University in Exile" at the New School for Social Research in New York has been the adaptability of its members in grappling with American problems and making contributions to their solution that vie with those of native Americans. Eduard Heimann, formerly professor of economics at the University of Hamburg, is one of the "exiles," and, in his COMMUNISM, FASCISM OR DEMOCRACY (New York: Norton. $2.50), he has added profitably to political and social theory.

Heimann comes to grips straightway with one of the pressing American problems—how to achieve a functional harmony between agriculture on one hand and industrial organization and finance on the other. More than the average American Heimann and his colleagues have handled the high voltage of socialistic theory with their bare hands. Consequently they are not shocked by the thought of applying some of this theory to the solution of American problems as well as to those of democracy generally. Boldly Heimann proposes socialistic planning for the industrial area and the maintenance of individualistic free enterprise for farming. Unquestionably the book falls down in its failure to reveal how such an arrangement could mature, especially in the climate of American thought patterns, and in its failure to demonstrate how the mechanism of agrarian-individualism and socialistic-industrialism would be fashioned.

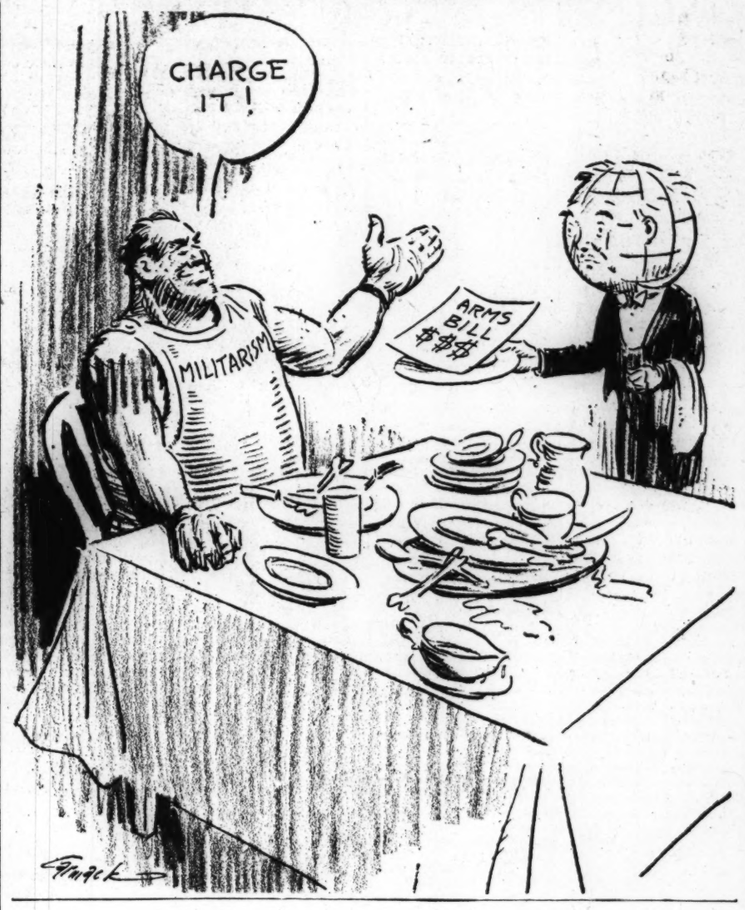
But the book is thought-provoking analysis and it is, therefore, to be valued in a nation that has run too much to synthetic and textbook economics—exceptions for Thorstein Veblen and Lester F. Ward. The grail of Heimann's quest is democracy. Until modern capitalistic economy became a complex of capitalized and mechanized corporate enterprises, men found some democracy and freedom in a relatively broad base of personal property. But with the shrinkage of that base and with the collectivization of men in communal labor, this freedom is now best sought through classical socialism, Heimann avers.

His proposal follows a searching analysis of Communist fallacies, one of the greatest of which has been the myopic effort to apply a universal collectivist solution to a system that was basically diversified.

In the author's analysis there is a defeatist assumption that capitalism in the industrial area has conclusively failed to give the mass of men and women democratic independence and freedom. But unless capitalism batters down its own defenses by resisting wise reform, there is still a chance that, without socialism, men may acquire liberty and independence by means of an extended ownership of commodity goods and homes, by an increasing security in their jobs and by sharing in managerial responsibility.

R. M. B.

How Long Can the Business Stand It?



Pages From an Album

III—Charlie Chaplin

IN MY youth I read Shelley and laughed at the antics of a music-hall troupe which was run by Fred Karno. It so happened that one of the funny men was Charlie Chaplin. Then when I was still young, without experience, yet strangely chosen to edit a popular weekly illustrated paper, there was brought to me a series of drawings of a man about whom people were beginning to talk; a man who was making good in the new art of the cinema; a man who had invented a comic character with big boots on flat feet, baggy trousers, short tail-coat, billycock hat with which he was perpetually doing tricks, a wangee cane which was always taking weird shapes, wide puzzled eyes and a tiny tuft of moustache . . . I published them: pages of them, week after week. Perhaps they helped in those days to spread the fame of Chaplin. I hope so.

Afterwards, at the height of his success, when his name had become a household word, when he was recognized to be not only the greatest of clowns but was the theme of "highbrow" writers who discovered once more that the finest laughter is akin to tears, and must indeed be touched with pathos, he went on his travels round the world. Our paths crossed, but he was everywhere surrounded by admirers, the center of excitement.

It was therefore not until I had Pasadena for headquarters during some months that I was given opportunities of having heart-to-heart talks with him. He had not appeared in a picture for several years, but was then engaged in planning out a new one. He invited me to discuss it with him; and I went to his house at Beverly Hills. He brought out his drawings of the proposed film, explained his purpose, and asked my perfectly worthless advice.

Charlie Chaplin at home stands on no ceremony. He had been playing tennis, but he did not change for dinner. Everything was informal. There were a few people from the "movies," but most of us were writers on social and political subjects. It was on these matters that Charlie Chaplin was eager to talk.

The fact is that the fun-maker is essentially a serious-minded man. He is well-informed and has clear-cut opinions. But he seeks knowledge wherever he can find it at first-hand. He likes to meet anyone who has any claim to be an "authority" in his own domain, and he is an excellent listener even to the dullest lecture.

It would, however, be wrong to lay too much stress on this side of Charlie Chaplin. For, in the old phrase, "cheerfulness was always breaking in." Presently we forgot the solemnity of our subjects and moved by the example of Charlie told anecdotes to illustrate our points. By the time dinner was over, the table was in a roar.

Then it was, in the drawing-room filled with countless mementoes of travel in the Far East, that Charlie came out in his true colors. We were sitting around, on chairs, on couches, on the floor, when he told a story. It was a longer story than usual, and he had time to warm up to it.

So as we looked and listened, he suddenly sprang to his feet, and took the middle of the floor, and began to act his story. There were a number of personages in it; and he stepped to one side and mimicked this personage, and then skipped to the other side and identified himself with that personage. Face, hands, feet, were never still; he was now fairly launched, and he gave us a performance that he has surely never excelled on the pictures.

The thing to note is that these effects were quite unrehearsed. They were spontaneous and unstudied. Charlie's mimicry is perfectly natural. It is true that he has spared no pains in the production of his films; he has gone to more trouble than anyone in Hollywood, and is not satisfied until he has tried everything many times over. But his basic genius needs no development; it is an unsurpassed gift for pantomime, which no practice will improve.

Chaplin has created his own type of clown, and to make him speak, when he has so many and such adequate modes of expression, would be not only superfluous, but would be out of keeping. We know the droll and pathetic figure whom the French, with their traditions of pantomime, have identified with Chaplin himself and have christened Charlot. We would not know Charlot if he spoke. For no words, not even if they were written by Shakespeare, would fit that creation.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON

North . . South . . East . . West

Analyzing a Motive

By Frank L. Perrin

THERE came through the mail, just a day or two ago, a reprint of an article already widely circulated describing a notable achievement in civic progress. It is the story of the emergence of the city of Toledo, Ohio, from the grasp of selfish politicians, profiteering industrialists and indifferent citizens who, pursuing somewhat different objectives, had imperiled Toledo's credit, her safety and her good name among her neighbors. It is claimed for what is described as the "Toledo Plan" that it has "restored municipal efficiency and industrial peace." This smacks somewhat of the language of promotional scribe employed by a chamber of commerce or a tourist agency. But whatever the source, the facts seem to substantiate the encouraging news.

Lest this generous acceptance of the estimate so confidently publicized be presumed to be made without qualification, and that the actuating motive for reform be taken by sister cities with similar problems as a sufficient inspiration, let us inquire as to the origin of the Toledo reformation. Quoting from the article referred to: "As you note Toledo's accomplishments, remember that the motivating force was the wrath of a small group of determined citizens. Without that indignation, nothing could have been done. With it, everything has been done."

* * *

It is probable that there are many citizens of the Ohio city, grateful and proud of what has been accomplished, who will agree that while the conclusion of the adventure is a happy and reassuring one, the premise laid down in the paragraph quoted above is unsound and entirely misleading. The actuating motive which impelled the forces of reform was not, when accurately analyzed, found to be hatred, or wrath, or indignation, in the sense employed by the writer of the article. Actuated by hatred or wrath, the leaders of the crusade in behalf of so-called civic righteousness would have waged a losing and discouraging battle.

Upon whatever field, national or international, whether in neighborhood, village, city or state, such courageous campaigns are planned and waged, the actuating and only dominating force is love for good, a desire for civic righteousness, a will to express honest preferences in the ballot, and faith in the honest purposes of those about us. How profitably might the peoples of every country realize this important fact! We do not build successfully or permanently upon the ruins of something that has been wrecked or destroyed. We must rear our superstructures, homely or beautiful, upon the foundations which have been proved sound and enduring. It is only in the increasing abundance of good things that we prosper.

* * *

Toledo has found the way. Even those who have begrudged the progress made must admit this. Peace has been declared along the broad industrial front where confusion and idleness long reigned. Public indebtedness has been reduced and the tax rate lowered. A way has been found to compose disputes between labor and employers. A predatory political machine has been replaced by a representative city council and an efficient form of city management.

It need not be insisted that these reforms could have been brought about by the destructive implements of hatred, or by displays of what we sometimes refer to as righteous wrath. These are not constructive implements, in whosever hands they may be placed. These weapons of offense, even in a time of apparent national emergency such as that which America and the whole world seem now to be experiencing, will not bring the desired solution of vexing problems. The armaments of peace and progress are not the armaments of hatred. A thousand cities, a hundred nations, a million homes, yearn for the peace the people of Toledo seem to have achieved by sensible and heroic means. But they should take care that they are not misled and that they do not become confused regarding ways and means. Love for the better things, the sincere search for the good, provide inspiration and armament in the battle against civic wickedness.

I doubt if anything, no matter how objectionable, distasteful or bad, was ever hated out of existence or out of consciousness. It is the affirmative and constructive that dulls the weapons of the negative and destructive. We do not always find it necessary to revise our methods. The need is to analyze and reappraise our motive.

The Wide Horizon

Do Machines Make Jobs?

By W. J. Cameron

From a talk over the National Broadcasting System

RECENTLY an eminent British scientist advised a moratorium on invention; society, he thinks, is inventing itself into unemployment and other difficulties. One of our Congressmen has introduced a bill to prohibit labor-saving and labor-serving machinery. Another Congressman urges that machines be heavily taxed to discourage their use. To expose the absurdity of such ideas, they should be applied first to the two most common of our inventions and machines—the wheelbarrow and the clock.

At Dearborn we are working on an exhibit for the New York World's Fair next year to visualize this ancient controversy between hand work and machine work as to their effect on employment. A very simple object has been chosen for the illustration—the inner shell of the hubcap of a Ford car. This article, made by machinery, costs 12-and-a-fraction cents. But the dies to shape it cost $13,328, and the automatic press to stamp it costs $39,770—a machine costing $44,098 to make a 12-cent article. That is merely the cost of the press, it does not include the cost of factory space to house it, of generating the power to operate it, or expert service and replacements to maintain it. To pound out that inner shell by hand would cost only $24 for tools. So, in the Ford exhibit, an expert hand-worker will be installed, and a press will be installed beside him that will turn out 2,160 of these shells in the time it takes him to make one. The machine method and the hand method will thus appear in dramatic contrast. Those who view the exhibit will naturally think of the effect of machinery on employment. And that is the intention. What is the answer?

* * *

The first part of the answer is that machinery begins to create employment before ever it goes into production. Take this press. Divide its price by a day's wage of, say, $7—for every dollar of material cost is ultimately reducible to someone's work. At this rate the press and dies represent 6,300 days' work, which, at five days a week, 52 weeks a year, amounts to 24 years, two months and two weeks of work. You may divide that amongst as many men as you please, but a total of 24 years of employment at $7 a day has gone into that press and its equipment before it does a stroke of work. Whatever its after effect, you can see that the first effect of the machine is to create employment.

Now we put this press into production; it turns out 2,160 hubcap shells while a hand-worker is pounding out one. Would there be more jobs if only hand-workers were employed?—for, really, it seems that this press, at this production, must be destroying 2,160 possible jobs.

Very well, let us consider making this article by hand. At first glance, it seems to offer an advantage. Equipping a man with hand tools at $24 would seem to be a great saving over a $44,000 press. But, to produce as many hubcaps by hand, and to equip 2,160 men to do it, would cost $7,742 more than the press. At once the cost of producing that shell would be increased by 17½ per cent for tools alone. Then, there would have to be a factory to house those 2,160 men, which at Ford standards would cost at least half a million dollars and about $38,000 a year to maintain, not including the cost of its two acres of land. A press requires 360 square feet of space; the hand-workers with their benches would need 116,640 square feet of space.

* * *

But, let us say that for the sake of employment all this were done—you would expect to pay these men at least as much as men on the press are paid, wouldn't you?—for the hand-worker works much harder. In an 8-hour day, then, a man could pound out 2.7 hubcap shells. For the material used, and the day's wage of $7.20 now paid on that work, those shells would cost about $2.50 each. Pretty high for an article that can be made for 12 cents! Maybe you think you would be willing to pay that; —"in the interest of employing those men," you say, "I would pay that higher cost." But would you? We can say quite definitely that you would not. For if this principle were followed throughout all the manufacture of an automobile, you would not be buying a car at all. It is calculated that the cost of making a 1938 Ford car on this basis would be $17,850. And at such a price, not 50 cars a year would be sold. There would not be work for one of those 2,160 men you are anxious about, nor for the 125,000 other men in the Ford industry alone. Without machinery there would be no automobile industry.

"Well," you say, "that would be bad. Could not you avoid that by paying for hand-work just what it is worth?" Hardly, for under that arrangement a man on this hubcap shell job would earn about 18 cents a day—about what they pay in China.

No, it will not work. Three million men are normally employed in making, selling and servicing cars, because with machinery, cars can be produced at prices people can pay. And that, in turn, creates jobs at wages that enable people to buy. The cars, the jobs, the wages would not be there, were it not for machinery. From its very inception, down to the last turn of its wheels, industrial machinery creates employment.